BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1818. [NUMBER 1342.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the King's Packet Mail, now open at this office for the Reception of Letters to be transmitted to England by the Ship Windsor Castle, will be closed on the 25th Instant at 4 o'clock P. M.

C. L A W,
H. M. Deputy Post. Master Gen.

BOMBAY,
H. M's. Post Office
13TH MAY 1818.

Advertisement.

MESSRS. RITCHIE, STEUART & CO. have the honor to announce their establishment here as a mercantile house, the partners of their firm being

MESSRS. JAMES FINLAY & CO. of Glasgow.

MESSRS. H. J. & R. BARTON of Manchester.

MR. JAMES RITCHIE, and

MR. JOHN ROBERT STEUART.

Bombay, 16th May 1818.

Eduljee Cursetjee
WILL SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant,

VARIOUS articles of Household Furniture, Glass and Queens ware &c. &c. a small assortment of Books; also sundry effects of the late Major Scott, deceased.

At 12 o'clock precisely he will put up for sale two excellent Saddle Horses belonging to the above Estate.

Bombay 16th May, 1818.

S. Ferrar & Eduljee Cursetjee,

BEING about to connect their business, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Investment of Captain Campbell, H. C. S. Duke of York; which, with other articles they have purchased from the present fleet, will give them a general Assortment of Goods of the best quality, amongst which are the following.

Hodgson's Pale Ale in Butts and Hogsheads of superior quality, double and single barreled Guns by Joseph Manton, double and single barrel Pistols, Waterloo Cocked Hats, Excellent leather Pantaloons, Military and Hunting Saddles from Gibson and Peat and others, together with a general Assortment of other articles which will be mentioned in a future advertisement: the whole will be exposed for sale, in the premises now occupied by EDULJEE CURSETJEE, as soon as landed.

Bombay 16th May, 1818.

SALES BY AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, next, the 19th and 20th Instant,

THE FOLLOWING WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE

AT LOUGHLIN'S Auction Rooms,

Viz.

MADEIRA, Red Port, Porter, Beer, French Claret and Raspberry Brandy; Europe fruits for Tarts and Pyes, China Hams, China Ware, Piece Goods, Wearing Apparel, Palankeens, & a large collection of valuable Books,—Soda water in half pints, and various other articles. On Wednesday at 12 o'clock will be put up for Sale, an Excellent Box Chronometer with the rate perfectly ascertained and warranted, which may be seen at Mr. Hereford's, also Horsburgh's directions, in 2 volumes complete, The new East India directions, and Nautical Almanack for 1818.

Bombay, 16th May 1818.

J. C. GAMA
DRUGGIST
N°. 1.
Military Square.

BEGS respectfully to inform his Customers and the Public, that he has received by the H. C. Ship Balcarras, from London, an assortment of choice, and patent MEDICINES, never before brought out to this place, laid in to particular order by W. BRYDON and CO. which are now exposed for sale at his DISPENSARY, viz.

Roche's Embrocation,—Walsh's Antipertussis,—Pectoral Ess. of Colt's foot,—Robberd's Balsamic Elixir,—Whitehead's Ess. of Mustard,—Whittell's black drops,—Genuine Haerlem drops, or Medicamentum gratia approbatum,—Pidding's Balsam of Liquorice,—Spillsbury's drops,—Prince's Russia Oil,—Colley's Chemical Cream,—Mademoiselle Pegout's Bloom of Ninon de le Enclos, the inestimable Cosmetic by which that celebrated lady preserved her beauty even to extreme old age,—Trotter's Tincture,—King's Odontalgia, Gouland's Lotion,—Ess. Jamaica Ginger,—Whiter's cordial Balm of Quito,—Ruspini's Tincture, & Powder,—Vancouver's Cement,—Ford's Balsam of Horehound,—Norris's fever drops,—Sir John Hill's Balsam of Honey,—Wessell's Jesuits drops,—Sucking Bottles for Children,—Eye cups,—Pulse glasses,—Macassar Oil,—Salt of Bark,—Huile Antique,—Pomade Divine,—Tincture of Rhatany,—Calcined Magnesia,—Liquid Bleaching,—Improved Lavement Machines,—Starch,—Cephalic Snuff,—Steraccia's Italian Oil,—Marshall's Tooth powder,—Robert's worm destroying sugar Plums,—Anodyne Necklaces for Fits,—Senate's Steel Lozenges,—Dixon's antibilious Pills,—Widow Welsh's Pills,—Anderson's Pills,—Hallam's Pills,—Analeptic Pills,—Shaw's Sovereign Ointment,—Hubert's Roseate powder,—Ruspini's Dentrifice,—Bailey's Salt of Lemons,—Parkinson's Tooth powder,—Derwent's Worm beverage,—Blayne's Distemper Powder for Dogs,—Scales and Weights,—Medicine Boxes,—Saving powder,—Alcana Extract, Parker's Rudiments of Chemistry,—Russian Castoreum,—Amber,—Rochelle Salts,—Cheltenham Salts,—Soda powder,—James's powder,—Dalby's Carminative,—Horse Seringes,—Horse Purging Balls, in 1 dozen tin Canisters,—Manna,—Spunge,—Court plaster,—Gold Beater's Skin,—Aromatic pastiles,—Preserved Cows' teats for sore Nipples,—Scaling tooth Instruments,—Improved milk pumps,—Sympathetic Ink,—Opodildoc,—Volatile Spt. of assafætida,,—Pharmacopeias,—Medical Dictionaries,—James's fever powder,—Ching's Lozenges,—Oris root,—Crocus of Antimony,—Turpeth Mineral, &c. &c.

J. C. GAMA begs to express his grateful acknowledgements to his customers for the very great support he has hitherto received from them, and more especially from the Commanders of ships. He takes his opportunity of assuring them, that nothing on his part shall be wanting to deserve a continuance of their favor; the strictest attention shall be paid to their orders, and the Medicines selected with great care, and always of the best quality.

N. B. Mr. GAMA'S Dispensary is open from 6 o'clock in the morning till 7 in the evening, and to be opened for orders at any time at night by calling at his house next door to his Dispensary.

Bombay, 16th May 1818.

Baxter and Co.

HAVE the pleasure to acquaint their Friends and the public, that they have just received per the H. C. Ship Buckinghamshire, from the Investment of of Captain Adams (which was expressly laid in according to memorandums sent from this country), a choice assortment of Articles from the most approved Houses in London, of superior quality and in most excellent condition; and that they have now for sale, amongst many others, the undermentioned more particular Articles, viz.

Pale Ale, from *Hodgson's* in *Butts and Hhds.*—Excellent *Cognac Brandy*, both bottled in France and here, also superior *Holland's Gin*, and old *Jamaica Rum*, first growth *Claret*, and full bodied *Portwine*, from several of the first Houses in London:—besides their recent supply of superior *Medoc* and *Chateau Margeau* per the *French ship Franklin*, of which they have a small quantity still remaining, as also Champaigne, Hermitage, Sauterne, Frontignac, &c. &c. that they can particularly recommend; and at moderate prices.

Oilman's Stores, consisting of fine Bath-Bacon, York-Hams, double and single Gloucester, Berkley and Pine Cheeses, prime Jew's Beef; Pickled Ox-Tongues, Spiced and salted Salmon; Red and Pickled Herrings,—Pickles and Sauces of the greatest Variety, French Olives, Capers, &c. &c. *Confectionary* from *Hoffmann's*, consisting of Tart and Brandy Fruits; Jams, Jellies, Comfit and Lozenges, Ratafias, &c. &c.

Grocery Articles, viz. Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Isinglass, Tapioca, Arrow-Root, Pearl-Barley, Oatmeal, French-Plums, and Turkey Figs, Patent Cocoa, and Chocolate.

Saddlery from *Gibson and Peat, Milroy, Simpson*, and *others*; consisting of superior Military Saddles, with black or brown Bridles, &c. also *Hunting, Racing, and Ladies Saddles*, compleat, *Chariot, Curricle and Buggy Harnesses, Whips, and Spare* Saddlery *of every description.* A few full mounted *Cavalry or Staff-Cocked Hats, Infantry, and opera plain dress Cocked Hats*, and *Gentlemen's Round Hats*, from *Bicknell and Moore and others, Boots and Shoes* from *Holy* and others, of every description; and *Day and Martin's Patent Liquid Blacking.*

Gold and Silver Epaulets, Laces, and *Braids and Military Dress articles and Ornaments* of every kind.

Scarlet, Black, and Blue, and fancy Fashionable colored superfine Cloths, and Kerseymeres, Cotton, Marseiles & Woollen Toilinets for Waistcoating; Flannels, Blankets, and Boat-cloaks, Cotton and Worsted Webs, and Thicksets, of colors, for Pantaloons.

Hosiery both Cotton and Silk, and leather Gloves.

Stationary of all kinds, good drawing paper of sizes, and a few late Publications.

Savigny's celebrated Razors, Penknives and Scissors, Packwood's famous Razor-Strap and Paste, Table-cutlery and Tin and Copper Culinary utensils.

Mathematical and Optical Instruments from *Gilbert and Sons*, viz. Achromatic and Day and Night Telescopes, of sizes and kinds; Marine and portable Barometers and Thermometers, Spectacles both for old and short sights, and Goggles of green, and white glasses: Azimuth ship and Boat compasses, and cases of Mathematical Instruments &c. &c.

Elegant Ladies work-Boxes, fitted up compleat, writing and dressing cases of kinds, Portable Medicine-Chests; Billiard Queues and Maces, Cricket Bats and Balls, and an assortment of Toys.

Snuffs, a small supply of the most approved kinds, and Tonquin Beans.

Perfumery from *Smyth and Nephew*, consisting of their approved Lavender water, and other Perfumes and Essences &c.; Tooth and other Brushes, Combs, &c. &c.; and a small supply of the real Cheltenham Salts.

Glass and Earthern ware of various kinds, both plain and cut, or ornamented; and in sets or separately.

A few Articles of *Plated ware*; viz. Double and single branch Pedestal Candlesticks, with cut shades: Hot water and curry Dishes, with Covers; Cruet, and Liquor Frames; Tea, Coffee, Sugar and milk pots; Toast-Racks, &c.

Some sets of Solid *Silver plate* of fashionable pattern and superior workmanship, consisting of Table and Dessert spoons and Forks; Tea spoons; Soup and salt ladles &c. &c.

A few *Gold & Silver Watches*, from different approved makers; also *eight day time pieces and striking Table clocks*; An extensive assortment of most *elegant and fashionable Gold Jewellery* of every description; also *plain, and Musical Snuff* Boxes of kinds.

A large and elegant *Hand Organ*, & *Square Piano Forte*, from Clementi.

A few elegantly painted *Floor Cloths* for Rooms and Verandahs of different lengths and breadths.

Bombay, Forbes Street 15, May 1818.

Shipman & VanWullen

BEG respectfully to inform the public, that having entered into partnership they hope by their joint endeavors to afford satisfaction to their employers in the painting line,—And beg to state that the pain… Japanni… rency … house … tary S… short… prom… reas…

FOR PRI…

A SECOND h… AGE with a… HARNESS, for fi… Also a Bombay bu… new, with horses &… sand Rupees—Enq… vie at the Courier…

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BOM… 1818.

By the Ri… Council

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… Council is plea… … Medical esta… …sidency, … acting Assistant …ure of the Hon'ble the Court of …

…tle, 13th May 1818.

… Orders of the Hon'ble the Court …te the 23d April 1817, publish… …th October last, Major General … command the Garrison of Bom…

…mment at Matoonga, is likewise … further orders, as attached to …mmand.

…e, will take his seat at the Mili… …dant of Artillery.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

THE
COURIER,
MAY 16, 1818.

FIELD ARMIES.

We have the very great satisfaction to announce the surrender of the strong and important fortress of Ryghur, to the intrepid detachment under the command of Lieut. Colonel Prother, on the 10th inst.

The garrison held out a flag of truce on the 7th instant and, after three days of negociation, were allowed honorable terms, vizt. to march out with their arms and private property; which they according did, and Colonel Prother took possession of the fort; in which he found the wife of his highness the late Paishwa, and public property to the amount of 5 lacs of rupees. We understand that her highness will be permitted to retire to any place she may fix upon. We have not yet received the full detail of particulars of this successful accomplishment of the arduous services in which this gallant commanding officer has been employed during the present campaign.

By the kindness of a friend we have been favored with the following extracts of letters from the Deccan.

"Little has been said of the excessive … force under Gen. Smith. … be credited that it has … ree thousand miles with… …nths, and that its effici… …er, if possible, than when … rents. The troops, not… …r great fatigues and some… … are in the finest spirits … cheerfulness with which … their incessant labor, … y claim to applause and … ge. It would perhaps not … too much to assert, that, for a continu… …ion, nothing can parellel, in India, the march of the light division under General Smith; and considering its perfectly effective state under such circumstances, the highest degree of praise is due to the commander, who ensures such an important object in the most trying situations, and in spite of the many obstacles he has had to surmount."

From another quarter we learn, that the Poona auxiliary horse under Lieutenant Colonel Cunningham, and the reformed horse under Captain Davies, have left camp upon some secret expedition. There is little doubt that either of these gallant officers will give an admirable account of any part of Bajee Row's army they may be fortunate enough to fall in with. Previously to the departure of these useful and meritorious troops, Brigadier General Smith was pleased to express his opinion of them in orders, an extract from which we have fortunately obtained.

EXTRACT OF D. O. BY BRIGADIER GENERAL SMITH, 3d May.

"The auxiliary and reformed horse will march tomorrow morning, agreeably to instructions the commanding officers will receive from Head Quarters.

The Brigadier General takes this opportunity of thanking Lieutenant Colonel Cunningham and Captain Davies and their officers for their exertions and attentions in supporting and enforcing his orders against the scandalous and oppressive practice of seizing forage, which is in fact a cloak for every other species of robbery and plunder.

The complaints against these troops, unaccustomed as they have been to the wholesome restraints of discipline, have been very trifling, and were always anxiously remedied by their officers as soon as known, and which reflects the highest credit on their officers for the regard they pay to orders, and the honorable desire they have shewn to protect the inhabitants from injustice and robbery."

We can afford no better evidence of the judgment which dictated the arrangements made by Brigadier General Smith, for the purpose of intercepting Badjee Row (alluded to in the above private information), than the communication which we have now the satisfaction to make, of the submission of his highness Chimnajee Appa, and of Appah Dessay of Nepaune. It fell to the immediate lot of Captain Davies of the Nizam's reformed horse to receive the submission of those chiefs. That gallant officer having come in sight of the troops of Nepaunker to the number of about 3000 horse, stationed on a rising ground, immediately formed and advanced to charge the enemy; but on approaching within four hundred yards, a flag of truce was sent out with offers of surrender. We hear nothing of Bajee Row; but a report is current of the death of Trimbuckjee Dainglia, the consequence of a fever which attacked and terminated his existence, it is said, in Candeish, a short time since.

Another (private) account, dated 7th May, camp at Jellum, mentions that "a spy came into us at Beer from Nepaunker's camp, he was on the Godavery and proceeding southward, we marched at 10 o'clock in the morning of the 7th with the view of intercepting him. After getting over about 30 miles, we came in full view of his line of march. As we approached his left flank, he formed on a rising ground. A river lay between us, after crossing which we also formed line, and advanced in beautiful order till nearly within charging distance, at this critical moment a flag of truce advanced from the enemy, and Captain Davies returned with it to meet Nepaunker; he submitted to the terms imposed. Chimnajee Rao Appa, Bajee Rao's youngest brother, was with him. The terms granted them are, that they shall with their whole force accompany us to Ahmednugger, and there await the pleasure of Mr. Elphinstone. * * * * They have hardly 3000 men: I never saw our men to so much advantage, we had about 1200 in the field, who were in the highest spirits and advanced in beautiful order; in two minutes more the charge would have been given, and in half an hour we should literally have cut them to pieces. I much doubt whether the enemy, even under Nepaunker would have stood our charge. * * * * Altho' we had not an opportunity of using our sabres, the above affair closes a harassing campaign, for Nepaunker is I believe reckoned the first sirdar in the Poona state.

It is said in Nepaunker's camp, that Trimbuckjee is positively dead, and that Bajee Rao is at Boorhanpore, where he will remain till he receives a reply to a reference made to Mr. Elphinstone."

We have also the pleasure of announcing the surrender of the strong forts of Trimbuck, Nassuck and Juneer, to the force under Lieut. Col. Macdowal.

We have been favored with the orders issued by Lieutenant Colonel McDowall, after the fall of the Trimbuck to the brave detachment under the command of that gallant officer.

EXTRACT FROM DETACHMENT ORDERS.

Camp at Trimbuck, 26th April 1818, Sunday.

"Lieutenant Colonel McDowall congratulates the detachment he has the honor to command, in gaining, in so short a time, possession of the impregnable fortress of Trimbuck.

He attributes this fortunate occurrence in a great degree to the abilities and active exertions of the commanding Engineer, Lieut. Davis, in completing the battery in 10 hours, and to Lieutenant Colonel Crosdill for the excellent practice of the guns and mortars brought into this battery, from day break till dark on the 24th; and he begs that the officers and men of both these departments will accept of his warmest thanks for their cheerful and soldier-like exertions.

The conduct of the little body of sappers and miners during the whole of the operations, and the willingness and alacrity with which they performed their duty without being once relieved, was particularly observed, and shews what benefit might be expected to the public service from these men when the corps may be completed.

Lieutenant Colonel McDowall is happy to find that the wounds Major McBean and Ensign Lake received in occupying the old village near the bottom of the precipice of the mountain, are not likely to deprive him long of their services, and he begs leave to offer his best acknowledgements to all the officers and men employed on that occation.—He also requests that Lieutenant Gordon of the 2d 13th, will convey to the artillery men with the two 6 pders., the officer and men of the party of H. M. Royal Scots, and the party of the 2d 13th, who were employed opposite the south gate, his approbation of their manly and cordial exertions in getting the guns so soon into battery on the hill. The laborious work which falls to the lot of the pioneers on these occasions, was most ably and cheerfully performed, and entitles Lieutenant Frew and his detachment to the commanding officer's highest commendation and best thanks."

The brigade under Major Eldridge, consisting of the Bombay regiment, foot artillery, with heavy train and supernumerary auxiliary battalion, has been remarkably successful. An intelligent correspondent informs us, in a letter dated camp Deugur 7th May, that "in nine days six hill forts have been captured, each of which would have taken as many months, to have reduced, had they been defended by resolute garrisons.

Soonur and Hursur were abandoned previously to the arrival of the brigade; Chowan, and Juodun, stood a few hours' shelling and then surrendered; Hurrychundurghur and Koonzelghur, were taken possession of by a party of the auxiliary battalion under Captain Sykes; the garrisons flying from them as the party commenced ascending the mountains on which they are respectively situated.

Until these forts were captured, it was supposed the holds to the south of Poona were as strong as any in India; but Singhur, Poorundur and Wassata, bear no comparison with Soonur. Hursur and Chowan surpass Soonur: and Juodan is absolutely impregnable, since it has bomb proofs for its garrison to retire to; the only requisites wanting to render the other places equally impregnable. Independent of its strength, Soonur, commonly known by the name of Juneer, is interesting to the curious enquirer, from its connection with the history of the mussulman government in this part of India; from its being the occasional residence of Sewajee,—from the ruins of buildings of mahomedan origin, and from its innumerable excavations, which like similar productions in every part of India, are ascribed by the Hindoos to the indefatigable industry of the God Pandoo. Soonur has seven gates of masonry, one within the other.

In the fort is a mausoleum to the memory of the wife of one of the mussulman governors, an eadgah, and a musjid, all in good repair. The latter is built over an amasing reservoir for water cut out of the solid rock; the roof of the reservoir has been cut into the resemblance of beams, and pillars of a chaste design support them at equal distance: in the fort were 28 guns, many of them of brass, and human ingenuity and caprice appear to have been exhausted in the forms in which five or six of them have been cut, and in their multiplied decorations. One was like a bird, and in place of trunnions had wings; another was like a fish with scales; and a third had an appearance of network over it.

The excavations in the face of the perpendicular rock on which the fort is situated, must have required ages and the incessant labor of the population of a province, to have finished them.

The mind is lost in a labyrinth of doubt and conjecture in investigating the motives which could have occasioned the production of such surprising monuments of human industry. The general form of the excavations is that of a monk's cell with a stone seat round it, but many of these cells have small openings from the floor into deep square apartments. There is only one excavation in Juneer hill in the form of a temple, which deserves particular mention; it is about 60 feet long by 40, the ceiling appears to have been gilt or painted in compartments.

The entrance of the cave has four pillars in good taste, supporting a gallery, the front of which is cut into lattice work; above this rises a beautiful arch. In the neighbouring hills, are temples of greater extent than the above described, with colossal figures sculptured in them.

The fort of Hursur, independent of it's natural strength, deserves notice only from the labor which has been bestowed on it's gates, and the road up to it. The latter is cut into steps out of the rock; and the gates, two in number, with the connecting passage, have not a foot of masonry about them, the whole being cut out of the rock; you enter the side of mountain, go up a passage, and through another gate to the hill, and then get into the interior of the fort, as if you were emerging from a well.

Juodan is on the ghauts overlooking the Konkan. To give an idea of it's strength, it will be sufficient to say, the last flight of steps by which you enter the fort consists of 240, each step of 1½ foot in height; and they are placed as perpendicularly and are as difficult of ascent, as a ladder usually is. The view from the fort is awfully grand. In the S. W. part, a stone dropped from the hand would reach the Konkan, a hill nearly perpendicular of at least 2000 feet. Midway down the mountain, on the north-western side, a level runs out for a 100 yards, the mountain then becomes as precipitous as before; from the edge of this small level rises a natural pillar of rock of, at least, 300 feet in height, nodding over the abyss below. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 4 inst. the Konkan was completely intercepted

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

from our view by masses of beautiful white clouds which only rose half way up the neighbouring hills. I can compare it to nothing but a sea of milk in a grand but regular swell; a rainbow was seen on one of the clouds at our feet and the tops of the mountain and the magnificent pillar appeared to rise in terrific majesty from a lower world; but the scene was beyond description, and I never felt more strongly than at that moment, the truth of the sentiment of the poet who says

"That which was formed to captivate the eye.
The ear must coldly taste—description's weak,
And the muse falters in the vain attempt."

Hurrychunderghur owes it's strength entirely to the mountain on which it is situated, the fort is small, but the mountain is several miles in circumference; equally difficult of access on all sides. In many parts of the mountain the access is only by small holes cut for the toes and fingers to hold by in the smooth rock, and the adventurous climber often totters on eternity.

Koonzelghur is embedded in mountains, and from the south cannot be approached from the distance of eight miles, except by men on foot. The path (a foot wide only) to it, however, is romantically beautiful; it runs alternately over hills, up deep glens, and along ridges. The hills being studded with clumps of trees and shrubs, at this season always in the most brilliant verdure. In speaking of the strength of these forts, it will be sufficient to mention they owe it almost exclusively to nature, art having only put the finishing hand to what nature had left undone."

The following extract of a letter from Malwan, 28th April 1818, contains some interesting particulars, relative to the movements of another gallant little detachment of our forces, which we have great satisfaction in publishing.

"In consequence of intelligence from Poona, that the Killedar of Gheiriah had received a summons to surrender, a party under Capt. Pearson was embarked the 15th instant, on board the H. C. cruisers Prince of Wales and Sylph, to take possession; but the treacherous Killedar, after some frivolous excuses and delays, suddenly opened so heavy a fire upon the cruizers lying at anchor, that they were under the necessity of cutting their cables and putting to sea as expeditiously as possible. On their return to Dewghur, where the detachment disembarked, it was found the enemy had taken advantage of their absence to strengthen the stockades on the opposite bank of the river, from which they fired with jinjalls and matchlocks on every boat that attempted to cross the harbour. On the evening of the 18th, Capt. Pearson determined on dislodging them; for which purpose he sent out a detachment under Capt. Hughes, consisting of two officers, Lieut. Thompson H. M. 89th, Lieut. Campbell of the 11th Regt. N. I. with 54 rank and file, which, crossing over in the morning of the 19th, completely surprised the enemy, killing & wounding about 25 and taking 9 prisoners, 2 of whom were desperately wounded. While Captain Hughes and his party gallantly carried the stockades on shore, Captains Robson and Dominicetti nobly contributed to the success of the undertaking, by pulling up the river with a party of 58 seamen and marines and attacking the enemy in front. The force of the enemy opposed to this small party was between 200 and 250 matchlockmen. Their stockades were completely destroyed, and about 8 jinjalls with a number of matchlock &c. taken.

In our statement of the prices at Batavia, in last week's Courier, we quoted by mistake *Pepper*, instead of *Coffee*, at 18 to 19 dollars per pecul.

The Dorothy and Seaforth for Liverpool went to sea on Thursday morning; but the latter vessel returned in the evening into the harbour, in order to take in additional ballast; she will be ready to proceed again in the course of a few days.

The free trader Earl of Buckinghamshire will sail we are informed to-morrow for England, and we are authorized to say that letters left at Mr. Stenart's office will be forwarded by her. The Oromocto will follow in about 10 days.

His Majesty's ship Minden Captain Paterson from Ceylon arrived here yesterday morning. We understand that she is sent for the purpose of taking down the Trincomallie frigate, and will sail hence with her in about 10 days time.

We have given under our English extracts, a full report of the second of the extremely interesting trials of Mr. Hone.

From Calcutta, we have received during the last week the Asiatic Mirror of the 15th April, and from Madras the Government Gazette of the 16th April. They contain but little interesting matter. Our latest Columbo paper is of the 4th ultimo, from which we have made a short extract.

On Tuesday evening last, His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, with his staff, embarked on board the H. C. cruisers Benares and Ariel, under the salutes due to his rank. The Benares with Sir Thomas Hislop on board proceeded to sea that evening, the Ariel did not get away till the following day.

We announced in an Extra Courier of Sunday last, the arrival here of the H. C. ships Canning and Thomas Coutts; the remaining ships, Marquis of Huntley Capt. McLeod, and Duke of York Capt. A. Campbell, anchored in the harbour on the following morning.

The H. C. ship Thomas Coutts spoke on the 2d March in Lat. 36°. 38', E. Long. 21. 49, the Lady Lushington from Bengal, and on the 10th March the H. C. ship Atlas from China, in about S°. L. 38, E. Long. 39.——All well.

The Melpomene, free trader, Captain Maughan, from London 10th December, entered this harbour on Tuesday evening.

We copy the following general order from the Madras Government Gazette.

(COPY.)

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE DECKAN CAMP, AT MUNDISOOR.

Sunday, January 11, 1818.

General Order by the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief has occasion on the 14th ultimo, to express his sentiments of admiration and applause of the conduct of the Troops lately engaged with the enemy, at Poona and at Nagpoor, as also his deep regret, at the loss of those Officers and men, who had fallen on those brilliant occasions; but it remains for His Excellency to express his sorrow at the fate of some of her Officers, who have unfortunately fallen into the hands of a desperate and cruel enemy.

Captain Vaughan of the 15th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, accompanied by his brother, a Cadet just arrived in the Country, being on the way from Bombay to Seroor, travelling unprotected, in the confidence of profound peace, were surprised at the village of Tullygaum, by a party of the Paishwa's Troops, and cruelly murdered; and the Commander in Chief, while he deplores an event, so shocking to humanity and all civilization, cannot but execrate the perpetrators of this barbarous proceeding, and trust that their punishment may not be long delayed.

Cornet Francis Hunter of the 1st, and Cornet James Morrison of the 2d Regiment Cavalry travelling near Poona, were in excepted on the 6th November last, by a strong party of the Paishwa's Troops, both cavalry and infantry, and have also fallen into the hands of the enemy, after a gallant defence, with a party consisting only of one Havildar and 12 Sepoys, several of whom were killed and wounded.

Having taken post in a choultry & made a Breastwork of their Baggage, those Officers defended themselves with honorable preseverance, against a vast superiority of numbers for several hours, nor did they surrender until the ammunition being expended, the enemy had got to the top of the building which they occupied, and fired upon them through holes made in the roof, when further resistance was evidently unavailing. It is due to these Officers to record, that, although offered, before the attack, the means of a safe conduct to the British Camp at Poona, they declined availing themselves of an advantage, by which their followers, who had claims to their protection, could not also benefit.

This occurence, while it evinces what may be done, even with a handful of disciplined Troops, over a numerous irregular enemy, shews also the injury which the Public service may suffer at any critical moment, by a failure of ammunition; and His Excellency embraces this opportunity, to order, that no guard shall in future be detached from its corps on any service beyond the Frontier, without a full proportion of spare ammunition, the want of which, in the instance above described having forced two brave young Officers to surrender, in a situation where perhaps they might otherwise have maintained themselves until relieved.

The loss of the enemy was more than four times the original number of this small party, and the Commander in Chief in desiring that his approbation may be expressed to the sepoys who have survived, has also to express his hope, that Cornets Hunter and Morison, may at no distant period be restored to liberty and the service, an object which His Excellency will not fail to endeavour by every means to accomplish.

(Signed) T. H S. CONWAY
Adj. Gen. of the Army.

[STAR.

ARRIVALS.]—Capt. French, Post Master.
Capt. Simmus, B. E. Regt.
Capt. Stewart, 1st | 7th.
Lieut. Morison, S. A. C. G. M. E.
Capt. S. Hughes. 2d | 2d.
Lieut. Col. Werge, 17th Light Dragoons.
Assist. Surgeon R. Pinkey, 2d Regt. Light Cavy.
Captain Wilson, 11th Regt.
Assist Surgeon Richards, 2d | 15th M. N. I.
Do. Do. George Gordon.
Lieut. Eastmont, Rifle Corps.
Lieut. Agnew, do.
DEPARTURES.]—Lieut. Rowbotham, E. Regt.
Major Molesworth 47th Regt.
Capt. Backhouse, 47th Regt.
Assist. Surgn. Richards, 2d | 15th M. N. I.
Major Snow, Rifle Corps.
Lieut. Eastmont, do.
Lieut. Agnew, do.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 8th H. C. Cruiser Ariel, Lieut. W. S. Collinson, from a Cruise.
Do. 10th H. C. Ship Canning, Capt. W. Patterson, from England the 1st January 1818.
Do. Ship Thomas Coutts, Capt. W. Marjoribanks, from London the 31st December 1817.
Do. 11th Ship Marquis of Huntly, Capt. D. McLeod from London the 31st Dec. 1817.
Do. Ship Duke of York, Capt. A. H. Campbell from London the 31st Dec. 1817.
Do. American Ship Erin, Commander Nathan Cooke, from Salem.
Do. 12th Ship Dadalov, Captain Edmund Dyer, from Calcutta, the 20th February 1818.
Do. Ship Melpomene, Captain Samuel Maughan from London, the 16th Dec. 1817.
Do. 13th, French Ship Eugine, Commander Des Brosses, from Bordeaux.
Do 14th, Ship Carron, Captain D. Seton from Bengal, the 26th March.
Do. His Majesty's Ship Minden, Captain John Paterson C. B. from Trincomallie, 7th April.
Do. Ship Seaforth, Captain Richard Crosley, sailed in the morning and returned back in the evening for more ballast.

Passengers per Canning.

Major General Baillie, Mr. R. Lewis, Mr. G. Harding, Free Mariner.

Passengers per Marquis of Huntly

Mr. Pyne, Writer, 50 Recruits, 3 women and 4 children.

Passengers per Duke of York.

Mrs. Hinde, Miss Cruickshanks, Captain Hinde, Mr. S. B. Hines, Mr. William Igglesden, Hon. Company's Marine.

Passenger per Carron.

Captain John Knott, M. N I.

DEPARTURES.—May 11th, Portuguese Ship Carmo, Commander Constantino Joze Lopes, to Macao.
Do. 12th, the Hon. Company's Cruiser Benares, Lieut. J. M. Guy to Cannanore.
Do. Ariel, Lieut. W. S. Collinson to Cannanore.
Do. 14th, Portuguese Ship, Conde do Rio Pardo, Commander B. J. Bothelho, to Macao.
Do. Ship Dorothy, F. T. Captain G. Howard to Liverpool.

Passenger by Dorothy.

Mr. C. W. Smith.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—April 11, Am. ship Delawar, McPherson, from Philadelphia 3d Nov.
13, ship Adell, Etty, from Penang 15th March.
14, ship Hayston, Hogg, from Manilla 25th February.
Ship Kai Kussroo, Kingsmill, from Bombay 7th Feb.
Danish ship Hester Maria, Ogilvie from Copenhagen 27th July, and Batavia 21st Feb.
DEPARTURES.—April 9, ship Diana, Rutter, for London and Madras.
10, ship Cabrass, Cririe, for Muscat.
Brig Jane, Ridgway, for Bombay.
Ship Indian Oak, Guthrie, for South America.
11, ship Zenobia, Clark, for China.
Brig Snipe, Orton, for Malta.
14, Ship Susan, Collingwood, for Bencoolen.

COLOMBO.

ARRIVED.—28th March Ship Forbes, James Ford, Master from Allepey.
SAILED.—31st March Ship Jupiter, J. Goldsmith Master for London—Passenger Lieut. Broke R. N.

POINT DE GALLE.

ARRIVED.—28th March Ship Jessy, A. Landall Master from Bombay—Passenger Mrs. Landall.
30th March Brig Prime, W. Lewis, Master from Bombay.
SAILED.—31st March Brig Prime, W. Lewis, Master for Coast of Coromandel.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 7th May, by the Rev. N. Wade, Captain William Eatwell, of the Honble Company's Marine Service, to Mrs. Julia Coverdale.

DEATHS.—At Jaulnah, in the night of the 7th instant, Lieut. R. A. P. Billamore, Adjutant of the 1st batt. 10th regt. Bombay N. I. & Persian interpreter to the Commanding Officer of the Poonah Subsidiary force. His death was occasioned by a stroke of the sun, which he suffered in the discharge of his duty in the field with the forces under Brig. Gen. Lionel Smith. This amiable young man was as much distinguished by his military ardor and intelligence, and by the fair promise he gave of future excellence in his profession, as by his exemplary conduct in the exercise of all the endearing charities and sacred duties of son and brother. His loss will be bitterly felt by his family, and deeply regretted by all who knew his private and professional worth.

On Saurday last the 9th Instant, at his House at Byculiah, at the advanced Age of 79, GEORGE DICK Esq of the Civil Service of this Establishment, Mr. Dick came out a Writer in 1759, and has for many Years been the oldest Civil Servant in India. He officiated as Governor of Bombay in succession to Sir R. Abercromby until Sept. 1795, since which he has lived in retirement. During his long residence in this Country, which has been unbroken by any furlough to England, or absence from the Island of Bombay beyond the Residency of Bancoote, Mr. Dick enjoyed uninterrupted good health, until a few days preceding his dissolution.

On the 7th Instant, the Infant Daughter of Colonel G. M. Cox.

On the 11th Instant, Major Hugh Scott, Deputy Adjutant General of the Madras Army and Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.]—On the 4th April, James Henry Johnson, to Elizabeth, third Daughter of J. H. Harington Esq.

On the 11th April, Mr. James Patton, to Miss Burnaby.

On the 10th April, Mr. Joseph Crook, of the Pilot Service, to Miss Jane Williams.

On the 26th March, Mr. William McKintosh Sinclair, of the Pilot Service, to Miss Charlotte Brunswick Holmes.

BIRTHS.]—On the 9th April, Mrs. Ann Tirly, wife of Mr. Joseph Tirly, of the Pilot Service, of a Daughter.

On the 10th April, Mrs. Cearns, wife of Mr. J. Cearns, of the Pilot Service, of a son.

On the 12th April, the wife of Mr. James Murray, of the Pilot Service, of a Daughter.

On the 13th April, Mrs. F. Gonsalves, of a Son.

At Dacca, on the 7th April, the Lady of Thomas Potenger, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.]—On the 10th April, in the 19th year of her age, Miss Georgiana Tweedale Macleod, third Daughter of John Macleod, Esq. of Colbeck.

On the 9th April, Mr. John Crawford, aged 40 years.

On the same day, Mr. Frederick St. George Bruere, an Assistant in the Territorial Department of Government.

On the same day, Mrs. Thomas de Monte Sinnes, aged 19 years, 5 months, and 4 days.

At Barrackpore, on Tuesday, the 28th April, William Armstrong, Esq. Collector of Kishnagur.

In Camp of the Grand Army, Lieut. Col. James Dewar, of the 1st B. 24th R.

His death, we understand, was occasioned by the bursting of a shell.

Madras Intelligence.

The Hastings, under the command of Captain J. A. Kidwick, anchored in the Roads on the 12th, after a passage of 15 days from the Bengal River.

The Hastings is expected to sail about Sunday.

The month of June has been mentioned as the probable period of the re establishment of the Head Quarters of the Army at this Presidency.

We understand that Captain Basil Hall, of the Lyra, had been made a Post Captain, on his arrival in England, in October.

[*Govt Gaz. April 16, 1818.*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.] Lieut. Colonel Teele, 2d | 2d.—Capt. C. A. G. Wellington, 1st 18th Bengal N. I.—Capt. J. Smith 12th N. I.—Capt. T. Chambers, 1st | 9th N. I.—Lieut. H. Fullerton, Eng.—Lieut. M. Tweedie, 2d | 2d.—Lieut. T. Howell, 1st | 5th N. I.—Lieut. W. Preston, 1st | 9th N. I.—Lieut. J. Tucker, 7th Bat. 9th N. I.—Surgeon W. Maxton, M. D. 17th Regt.—Surgeon R. Bellers, 80th Regt.—Surgeon Hans Gordon, 2d Bat. 9th N. I.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.			SELL.	
Rs.	ANS.	APRIL 14, 1818.—Six per Cent. Loan	Rs.	ANS.
6	0	Obligation. Disc.	7	0

We are sorry to learn that the ravages of the Cholera Morbus have, during the last week, rather increased than abated among the Native Population of Calcutta.

The weather at this presidency still continues unsettled to a degree seldom experienced at this season of the year. In place of the strong southerly winds which are generally prevalent in April, and which partake a little of the nature of the hot-winds of the upper provinces, we have had little else than calm and close weather, alternated with chilly winds from the east, and occasional violent gales with thunder and rain from almost every point of the compass.

Letters from the Head Quaters of his Excellency the Governor General at Mudeneah, April the 4th, have reached Calcutta. The contain no news. His Lordship is still enjoying the amusement of Tiger Hunting, and the weather in that part of the Terai, is said to be delightful, cool and pleasant.

The following address was delivered by the Marquis of Hastings to Sir David Ochterlony, on occasion of investing him with the Insignia of the Order of the Bath.

"Sir David Ochterlony,—I cannot figure to myself any occasion on which the high honor of representing the Prince Regent, could be equally flattering with this ceremony in which he has deigned to order that I shall act for His Royal Person. The instruction has communicated to me a portion of the warmth with which the generous mind of His Royal Highness glows at every opportunity of encouraging any effort that tends to promote the glory of the British Nation; and I feel consciously elevated by the fulfilment of such a duty. You are to receive the Honorable Badge with which I am commissioned to invest you as a recognition of your admirable zeal, and of the advantages secured by that zeal to your Country's interest. Such a public acknowledgement of your professional merit would alone be sufficient matter of pride; yet I have to congratulate you on what must be still more touching to your feelings,—you have obliterated a distinction painful for the Officers of the Honorable Company; and you have opened the door for your brothers in Arms to a Reward which their recent display of exalted spirit and invincible intrepidity proves could not be more deservedly extended to the Officers of any Army on earth."

The Governor General then invested Sir David Ochterlony with the Insignia of the order, under a Salute of 13 Guns. [*Ind. Gaz*

A letter received from Midnapore, and dated Thursday last, mentions that the rain fell there in torrents on Wednesday night. [*Ibid*

Ceylon Intelligence.

COLOMBO.

4TH APRIL 1818.

The chief event that has occured during the last week in the Interior, is the arrival at Cornegalle in the 7 Korles, of the Troops from Trincomalie, under the command of Major De Latre: this Detachment consisting of about 210 Men, left Trincomalie on the 2d ultimo, and the progress was much retarded by heavy and almost [illegible] the first indications of hostility were [illegible] approach to Gonove, where the [illegible] many Trees felled in the [illegible] from the opposite bank [illegible] their attack [illegible] fortunately

Except[illegible] pecting [illegible] there has [illegible]

Major [illegible] a position on the [illegible] Post Parnegamme [illegible] he describes as commanding [illegible] possessing great advantages [illegible] number of undisciplined Kandyans [illegible] ject, that of supply, the Major has receiv[illegible]

In the neighbourhood of Alaput, the [illegible] state, an increase in the numbers of persons [illegible] to a peaceable life. The example how[illegible] yet had influence in the upper parts of [illegible] to the continued presence of the Rebel K[illegible]

In Doombera, the spirit of Rebellion [illegible] up in violence, by Madugalle who [illegible] Adikar by the Pretender, and the [illegible] Talawuwe still are exerted to keep [illegible] Tompane and the 7 Korles.

In the Province of Harrispattoo [illegible] as was expected, availed themselves [illegible] ance of the Resident to return [illegible] their allegiance and solicit a [illegible] however was still in hopes that [illegible] their submission long and re[illegible] Province when our last accou[illegible]

ENGLISH

TH[illegible]

DEC[illegible]

DERBY CONS[illegible] ten convicts, [illegible] for high tre[illegible] life, viz.

George [illegible] Bacon, S[illegible] Manche[illegible] Onion, [illegible] Hall, C[illegible] ton.

T[illegible] four[illegible] G[illegible]

[illegible] viz. [illegible]e, William [illegible]on, William [illegible]ne, remain in [illegible] not bring yet [illegible]ey will be trans- [illegible]horter

DEC. 30th.

[illegible]'s second trial, for a publication simi- [illegible]ich was the subject of the preceding pro- [illegible]ce yesterday, and with a similar result. [illegible]t was again acquited. We recommend [illegible] deep and general attention—not as ap- [illegible] productions in question, which it ap- peared, their author himself endeavoured to withdraw from circulation; but—as affording a just criterion of the existing state of the public mind in this country. A free press is not only the best Protection of a free people, but, which is not equally evident, it is also the surest safeguard of their governors: it warns them of the effect of their own measures upon the temper and feelings of those whom they govern; and informs them, how far they may with safety persevere in any adopted line of politics. The truth unquestionably is, that the people of England have seen and heard so much of imprisonment, without trial, that they, or any portion of them, are extremely cautious of consigning their fellow-subjects to prison by trial. That is the plain statement of the case; and an unconstitutional course once unhappily introduced, seems to create a necessity for its continuance. It is always much more difficult to recede from an arbitrary system once commenced, than to avoid commencing it. A tight rein suddenly relaxed throws a horse down in his paces; whereas gentle and regular constraint keeps him safe upon his feet. Mr. HONE has still saved himself from the fate of WILLIAMS, whose case we quoted yesterday, whom penitence, however sincere, whom submission, however humble, were not able to save from a ruinous fine, and lingering imprisonment.

In speaking of the temper of men as we have done yesterday and to-day, we not only allude to the verdicts of the jury, but to the general conduct of the auditors in Court. The utmost exertions of the learned Judges could not oblige or terrify them into a silent and respectful demeanour. This is greatly to be regretted: the conduct of the clamorous cannot be sufficiently reprehended. But still we would advise Ministers to weigh well this spirit, which their acts have engendered: would they proceed in the course in which they have begun? As they suspended the Constitution in consequence of a riot or two, they may shut up the Courts of Law, or administer justice with closed doors, on account of coughings, laughter, and scraping: but still they will find it difficult to carry on the Government wholly against public opinion. would it not then be better, to endeavour to conciliate it—and gradually to breed such a disposition in the hearts of their fellows-subjects, as should induce them all, from principle and sentiment, to reverence the solemnity of our judicial proceedings? Strongly do we reprobate every indecorous act committed, whether by indiscreet zeal or wilful insolence, during the administration of the law: but yet it cannot be denied, that a much more flagrant insult has been offered to the dignity of our tribunal—a much deeper wound inflicted on their honour—by withdrawing supposed criminals entirely [illegible] their cognizance, and shutting Englishmen in [illegible] without their orders or authority.

[illegible] Dec. 23d.

[illegible] contain a report of [illegible] Duke of Cam- [illegible]nter of the Land- [illegible]he Princess Au- [illegible], born June 25, [illegible]

[illegible]ptain Malcolm, sails [illegible]h for Jamaica, with [illegible] Commander in Chief [illegible]room of Admiral Doug-

[illegible]s in the Dock Yard at [illegible] new works carrying on [illegible]ding very rapidly. Several [illegible]treet have been pulled down [illegible]nt, and the whole will sustain [illegible] 8 or 10 feet above the level it

An excavation, some hundred [illegible]n and breadth, has been made for [illegible], the earth from which is to assist [illegible]nation of the new surface.

[illegible]ters from Derby, who pleaded guilty [illegible]e sentenced to transportation, have [illegible]at Sheerness, and go on board the Tot- [illegible]n transport; which is now at that place [illegible]ing convicts for New South Wales. The [illegible]l is expected to sail immediately.

DECEMBER 29th.

Our Private Correspondent has transmitted, to us an article inserted in the *Madrid Gazette* of the 11th December, containing accounts from Algiers of the 16th ultimo, and presenting some frightful details of the calamities which afflict that wretched city. Pestilence and famine are daily diminishing the population. The power of the Dey, which commenced in blood, he has already taken steps to prolong and secure by terror. Warned by the fate of the tyrants who preceded him, he removed his family on the night of the 31st October, with all the treasures and arms which had been deposited in the palace, to the fortress of Alcazava, a regular work which commanded every street of the capital. This change of residence on the part of the Dey was a death-blow to the tyranny of the Turkish soldiers, who had hitherto dictated laws to the Government, on pain of assassination in the open palace of Algiers. A seditious movement accordingly took place within a day or two after the removal of his Highness from the city: but the commanding officers of the different barracks were ordered to deliver up the ring leaders of the mutiny: the order was obeyed forthwith, and six of most troublesome were beheaded at the gates of Alcazava. The Insurrection was inconsequence put down; and although the Dey may not finally establish his authority without some fresh attempts to disturb it, we are inclined to hope that his having placed himself and household beyond the reach of an insolent soldiery, may enable him to stop a political system, les characteretic of their savage and atrocious habits, more kind and amicable towards foreign countries and more creditable and useful to his own.

"The forms of our constitution interpose "the verdict of a jury between an offender "and his punishment." This enlightened description of the functions of a British jury is extracted from the Courier newspaper of last Saturday. Whether it is meant to be new law, we know not; but it certainly bears very little resemblance to the old. We shall place here near it, for the sake of contrast, the oath which not only the forms but the spirit of our constitution tenders to all jurymen in criminal cases.—"You shall well and truly "try and true deliverance make between our "Sovereign Lord the King and the prisoner "at the bar." It it is in the affair of Mr. Hone that the Courier promulgates this notable discovery of the office of juries, an affair from which certainly most people would have come to a different conclusion respecting their duties and powers.

There are many other mistakes in the same article: we have never ceased from reprobating the parodies in question; but how have they been affected by the course which has been adopted? Their circulation was, from the spontaneous motion of the publisher, entirely suspended before the prosecutions commenced; and it is only through and by means of those prosecutions, that they have been every where disseminated. "An universal "injury against all mankind had been com- "mitted, it is said, by those parodies—not "a partial injury against any particular body; "and the remedy sought aimed at a redress- "as comprehensive as the offence!" Did it, indeed? so much the better, then, for poor Hone, we say; who has escaped being tortured upon so very comprehensive a scale. We thought, however, and we believe so did he, that he was simply tried for violating the laws of his own country; and, to use the above-cited very coherent language, that the remedy sought only aimed at a redress as comprehensive as that offence.

A violent election is expected in Chester. Many of the friends of Sir J. Grey Egerton are desirous of his continuing to represent that city. The other candidates are Lord Belgrave and Sir Samuel Romily.—Evening paper.

On Sunday last arrived at Spithead, the Russian squadron under Admiral Von Muller, of which, during the last four months, we have heard, as having been sold by his Imperial Majesty to Ferdinand the VIIth. The squadron consists of the following ships:—Dresden, 74, (Admiral Von Muller, Capt. Furnoscoe); North Adler, 74, (Commodore Hamilton); Lubeck, 74, Truse Swoterley, 74, Neptunenes, 74, Mercurius, 40, Astroit, 40 Patrickey, 40. They are fully manned and armed, and were all built of fit at Archangel a short time since; but they are already in a bad general condition, particularly three or four of them. Their rudders are repairing by mechanics from this dock yard; their crews have been engaged during the week in over-hauling their rigging; and they are watering by the crews of the guard-ships here. It is expected they will be ready to proceed to Cadiz in the course of the next week. They arrived here in charge of Mr. Burn, of Deal, who met them, by order from the Admiralty, on the Dogger-bank. No salutes took place on their arrival, because they may insist on an equal number of guns being returned: which, by the present Admiralty instructions, our ships of war are forbidden to do the flag of any nation: they would be saluted by two guns less. Monday, Admiral Sir Edward Tournbrough made a complimentary visit to the Russian Admiral, and was received by a salute of 13 guns, and three cheers from the crew.

The disappearance of the son and heir of a late eminent banker is the topic of conversation in every circle; and it is with feelings of the deepest regret we state, that no tidings have been received by his distracted lady since Tuesday, the 11th ultimo. On the preceding Tuesday he dined at the Red Lion at Putney; to which place he proceeded from Piccadilly on foot, having been seen on the road. Mrs. D is now at the residence of her sister, in Gower street. Although 1,000l. reward are offered, not the slightest intimation is given. It is greatly feared that the unfortunate individual has been robbed and murdered. There are daily communications made from the domestic establishment at the villa, in the Isle of Thanet; a faint hope being entertained that Mr. D. (who was at times rather eccentric in his deportment) might yet reappear. Since the demise of his truly philanthropic father, Mr. D. passed his time almost wholly in seclusion from the world.—*Morning paper.*

DECEMBER 30, 1817.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

AMELIA ISLAND.

Aury has at length assumed supreme authority, and declared martial law at Amelia. He had thus put down the Americans, and we may now expect that the island will become an asylum for all the runaway slaves from Georgia, &c. While on this subject, we would observe, that according to many well-informed persons with whom we have conversed, the present struggle in Venezuela will certainly terminate in the independence of that country, and that the Independent Government will be in the hands of black or coloured people. Gen. Paez, who is said to command 10,000 cavalry in the province, of Varinas is a black man.

It is impossible, after the interest which we took in Mr. Hone's combat, that we should not also anticipate in his triumph; and this we are able to do with the greater sincerity, on account of the assurance which we have received that the public sense of propriety, and religious feeling, will not be hurt by the further propagation of the obnoxious productions. Our journal contains a full and accurate account of the meeting at the London Tavern yesterday, convened for the purpose of considering the best method of recompensing the defendant for his services & sufferings; and terminating in a liberal subscription for his relief. Great indulgence should certainly be shown to any man who is tried for an undefined offence; and we confess it strikes us as anomalous in the opinions which are laid down in this case, that the intention is to be inferred from the act, when no technical description of the qualities constituting the act of libelling can be referred to, or is to be found; so that a man's intention, which constitutes his guilt, is to be deduced from an airy something, which every one fashions into a different shape. In the case of murder or burglary, the intention to commit the crime may be easily gathered from the acts themselves, because those acts admit of no doubt as to their nature and essence; but, in a case where the act supplies no such criterion of judging, and is in truth no where defined, surely great caution should be used in the imputation of intentions. With respect to Mr. Hone, it is allowed on all hands, that he would never have been prosecuted, if the object of his productions had been to praise Ministers instead of blaming them: and observe how his individual case refutes the doctrine of intention;—that it was not his intention to ridicule the church service is obvious, because, if passages from Shakspeare, or any other known author, had suited his purpose equally well, he would have selected those; and as soon as he knew that the service was conceived to be incidentally ridiculed by his writings he suppressed them. It is clear, therefore, that any system or rule of Court, however ingenious, which led to the conclusion that Hone's intention was to ridicule our excellent form of prayer, led to an untruth; his intention being only to ridicule Ministers, and the language of the church service being casually and indiscreetly used for that purpose. However, there is certainly great difference between an unforeseen consequence that results incidentally, and an illegal end sought with premeditation and design: though an evening paper, in the interest of Government, says, that had Hone been convicted, it was the intention of the Court to have punished him for an injury inflicted on all mankind; in which case he must certainly have been punished as no man ever was before him; so that it cannot, we presume, be esteemed other than rational and humane to meet for the purpose of congratulating one who has escaped from so horrible a condemnation. For the proceedings of the meeting so convenced, we refer our readers to the other columns of our journal.

The remains of Mr. Sutton Cochrane, who was unfortunately killed in a duel with Major Lockyer, were interred at Cowes on Tuesday se'nnight. It is said this lamented gentleman was a son of Mr. Basil Cochrane. The principal parties in the duel are still at large.—Evening paper.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

NOV. 7TH.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following ships were taken up for one voyage in the Company's service, viz. Northampton, 547 tons; Henry Porcher, 465 tons; Fairlie, 698 tons; Lord Keith, 599 tons; and Lady Lushington, 612 tons.

THE COURIER.

DEC. 18TH.

LOSS OF THE INDIAN TRANSPORT.

A List of Officers who perished on board the Indian, Davidson, Master, bound to South America.—The following has been sent to us as a more correct List; to which we have added a list of the Officers saved:—

SECOND HUSSARS.

Colonel Robert Skeene; Major Adair; Capt. Jones, C. Meade, G. Harrison, M'Kenzie, Shaw, and G. I. Whittam; Lieutenants G. Wilkins, Shrubsole, Glenoie Poe, Molloy, Felix Brugier, A. Lindsey, S. Elise, Withnall, Arabin, and Wiggans; Cornets M'Farlane, Fitzgerald Teirnan, Little, Stamper, Dutton, and Reed; Capt. and Adjutant Jervans; Assistant Surgeon Masters, Quarter-Master Austin, and Veterinary-Surgeon Powiss.

COLONEL M'DONALD'S, OR 1ST HUSSARS.

Major Hart (supposed to be on board, not certain,) Cornets Spearman and Garner; Veterinary-Surgeon Powiss.

COLONEL CAMPBELL'S RIFLE REGIMENT.

Captain O'Connor, Lieut. M'Larren, and Ensign O'Connor.

COLONEL STRENEUITZ'S REGIMENT.

Major Baron Heddernan and Lieutenant Studd.

Passenger, Mr. Palmer, R. N.

Abstract.—Officers, 39; Non-Commissioned, &c. 117; Women, 12; Children, 1; Crew, including Capt. and Mate, 24.—Total, 193.

Officers saved, by being in other ships, left behind at Portsmouth, and quitting the vessel voluntarily at sea:

SECOND HUSSARS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hewett; Major Munro; Captains Lindsey, Bate, and Baillie; Lieutenants G. Atkinson, W. Bate, C. Pelly, and Noel; Cornets Foreman, Alcock, Johnstone Capt. and Paymaster Munro; Surgeons Pittock and Symson; Assistant-Surg. Main.

COLONEL M'DONALD'S REGIMENT.

Cornet Hodge and Quarter-master Bourke.

COLONEL STRENEUITZ'S REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Ellsam.

Passengers,—N. Whittam, Esq. and Master, G. Austin and two servants, names unknown.

VARIETIES.

*** The most laughable change of all was that of

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1818.

(Continued from the last Page)

Grimaldi into a fine Lady. A long plum dumpling placed on his back beneath a gown, supplies the hump which has now become necessary to female symmetry.—A coal scuttle forms the bonnet, to which an iron stove pipe furnishes a fashionably high crown, and a dealer in flowers makes his appearance in time to contribute the ornament which is to surmount the whole. A front adorns his brows, a scarf is thrown over his shoulders; and thus attired, he waltzes divinely, and faints at last from exertion with inconceivable grace.***

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S-BENCH, FRIDAY, DEC. 19.

Sittings for London before Lord ELLENBOROUGH *and a Special Jury.*

On entering the Court, before any cause had been called on, Lord Ellenborough inquired if the Sheriffs were in attendance, and being informed in the negative, his Lordship ordered that they should be sent for.

THE KING V. WILLIAM HONE.

The panel of Special Jurymen was called over, but only 6 out of 24 appeared: the rest of the Jury consisted of Talesmen: the names of the whole were as follows:—

Special Jurymen	*Talesmen.*
Richard Wilson	James Jones
John Lerisey	James Smith
Richard Thornton	Joshua Thorne
William Gilmon	James Danalson
Niel Black	William Hall
John Mackie	William Green

John Austin, of Aldgate Ward, shoemaker, was challenged on the part of the Crown.

After the jury had been sworn, Mr. Shepherd stated, that this was an information filed by the Attorney General against the defendant for a profane and seditious libel: a second count charged it as a libel upon the Prince Regent, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.

The Attorney General then addressed the jury:—The question they were assembled to try, was one of the utmost importance to the constitution of society. The information charged the offence committed by the defendant in two ways:—in the first count, it was alleged to be a profane and impious libel, and in the second a seditious libel: he should call the attention of the jury particularly to the first. The libe was a parody upon that part of the Divine service established by law, called the Litany, or General Supplication. After the authority of Sir Matthew Hale, and of other great lawyers, no man could dispute that Christianity was part or parcel of the law of the land: it had been held to be so in all times, and all the rights we enjoyed more or less depended upon that principl; the very oaths which the jury had so solemnly taken were founded upon it. In all Christian countries it was necessary that some form of public worship to the Creator should exist: in England it had been established by statute in the reign of Charles II., and if any man in writing should revile, scoff at, or ridicule it, by the law of the land he was guilty of a libel, no man could venture to contradict that position. The information charged that the defendant, devising and intending to excite impiety and irreligion, and to scandalize and defame, and bring into contempt in the minds of the King's subjects, that part of the public and divine service called the Litany or General Supplication, and to apply the style & form of expression there used to scandalous purposes, published the libel in question. It was not necessary to remind the jury that the Litany was a most solemn prayer to the Almighty, to the Redeemer of the World, and to the Holy Ghost, and had justly been considered the most sublime part of the public service of the Church; and it was impossible to make the most distant approach to its style and form in a parody, without exciting, in the most pious mind, ideas that would never have otherwise entered it; and the taint of profaneness and ridicule, even of the most sacred subjects, was rapidly disseminated. The Litany, after the supplication to God, the Redeemer, the Holy Ghost, and the Trinity, went on to pray deliverance in the hour of death and in the day of judgement. It was succeeded by a most devout and impressive reiteration, "Son of God, we beseech thee to hear us; O Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us." He would not proceed; it seemed too solemn even for the solemnity of a Court of Justice, yet, (would the jury believe it?) the defendant had turned it to ridicule by making an impious parody of it. It began, "O Prince, ruler of the people, have mercy upon us, miserable subjects. O House of Lords, hereditary Legislators, have mercy upon us, pension-paying subjects. O House of Commons, proceedings from corrupt borough mongers, have mercy upon us, miserable subjects." It was too disgusting to read the whole, but he would turn to that part which was substituted for the devout reiteration at the end of the Litany of the Church; instead of "Son of God, we beseech thee to hear us," &c. the defendant had said, "Son of George, we beseech thee to hear us. O house of Lords, that take away so many thousands of pounds in pensions, have mercy upon us."

[The indecorous laughter of a part of the auditory for a few moments interrupted the Attorney-General. Lord Ellenborough inquired if the Sheriffs had arrived, adding, "I desired that they should attend, & they shall attend." Mr. Colmridge, the Secondary, observed that they had been sent for; but as they lived at a considerable distance, they had not yet been able to reach the Court.

The Attorney-General appealed to the jury whether the indecent conduct of the persons present was not a complete proof of his argument; it was a practical elucidation of what he had advanced, that the libel was calculated to raise in the mind ludicrous and irreverend notions. If (said the Attorney-General) we are no longer to be governed by the law of England, let society at once be dissolved; and if legal subjects cannot be discussed without these unbecoming interruptions, let us abolish our Courts of Justice, for they are no longer of use for the preservation of liberty or property. If those who are so clamorous imagine that they can deter me from the discharge of my duty, that duty which in this cause lowe to God and my country, they are grievously mistaken. Whether I appear as a public officer or as a private advocate, I shall always execute my functions without fear of those for whose opinions I can feel nothing but contempt and scorn. He proceeded to observe, that a perusal of the libel would completely satisfy the jury of its dangerous tendency; as masters of families and fathers of children, they would feel it their duty to keep such offensive productions from the eyes of those over whom they had control; the cheapness of the publication rendered it much more extensively injurious—it showed that it was addressed to the ignorant. The defendant might probably attempt to vindicate himself by referring to parts of works that it would have been far better to have allowed to rot upon the shelves; the answer was obvious; for an offender to show that others had offended before him, could afford neither justification nor excuse. None of those to which he would probably refer were, like this, intended to be widely and industriously circulated; and, at all events, this reiteration of a crime, which might not before have fallen under the reprobation of the law, rendered it absolutely necessary that the defendant should be brought before the Court; unless, indeed, not only an established Church, but Christianity itself were to be resigned. It was true, the jury were not called upon in this case to decide merely the dry fact—they were the judges of the intention of the party, and whether the publication were a libel: but it was their duty no less to decide according to law; and as juries might be mistaken, and that their verdicts might not sometimes be governed or dictated by caprice, it was also the business of the presiding judge to deliver to them his direction in point of law, and his opinion whether or not the production were libellous. If the pamphlet of the defendant were determined not to be a profane libel, there was no insult of the kind that might not be offered to the established religion and to the sacred writings with impunity. With regard to intention, it was not necessary to say more, than that where certain effects had flowed from a certain act in itself criminal, the law presumed that the party was guilty of the purpose to produce those effects, even though he might not immediately contemplate the consequences.

Witnesses were about to be called to prove the publication, &c. when the defendant agreed to admit all the facts necessary for the prosecution.

The libel was handed to Mr. Law, that it might be read; when Mr. Hone rose for the purpose of stating his high disprobation of the indecorous expressions of feeling of any kind by the spectators.

Lord Ellenbarough observed, that the present was not precisely the time for so doing; to objections to the reading of the libel he would readily listen, but any thing else was now out of its place.

Mr. Hone added, that he only wished, as far as in him lay, to aid the intention of the Court in preserving order, during the reading of the libel.

Lord Ellenborough.—A very proper disposition.

The libel was then read by the clerk of *Nisi Prius*. It was in these terms,—

THE POLITICAL LITANY,

Diligently revised; to be said or sung, until the appointed change come, throughout the Dominion of England and Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed.—By Special Commaud.—London: printed for one of the Candidates for the Office of Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, and sold by William Hone, 55, Fleet-street, and 67, Old Bailey, three doors from Ludgate-hill. 1817. *Price two-pence.*

THE LITANY.

Here followeth the LITANY, or General Supplication, to be said or sung at all times when thereunto especially moved.

O Prince, ruler of the people, have mercy upon us, thy miserable subjects.

O Prince, ruler, &c.

O House of Lords, hereditary legislators, have mercy upon us, pension-paying subjects,

O House of Lords &c

O House of Commons, proceeding from corrupt borough-mongers, have mercy upon us, your should be constituents.

O House of Commons, &c

O gracious, noble, right honourable, and learned rulers of our land, three estates in one state, have mercy upon us, a poverty-stricken people.

O gracious, noble, &c.

Remember not, most gracious, most noble, right honourable and honourable gentlemen, our past riches, nor the riches of our forefathers; neither continue to tax us according to our long lost ability—spare us good rulers, spare the people who have supported ye with their labour, and spilt their most precious blood in your quarrels; O consume us not utterly.

Spare us, good Prince!

From an unnational debt; from unmerited pensions and sinecure places; from an extravagant civil list; and from utter starvation,

Good Prince deliver us!

From the blind imbecility of ministers; from the pride and vainglory of warlike establishments in time of peace,

Good Prince, deliver us!

From all the deadly sins attendant on a corrupt method of election; from all the deceits of the pensioned hirelings of the press,

Good Prince, deliver us!

From taxes levied by the distress; from gaols crowded with debtors; from poorhouses overflowing with paupers,

Good Prince deliver us!

From a Parliament chosen only by one-tenth of the tax-payers; from taxes raised to pay wholesale human butchers their subsidies; from the false doctrines, heresy, and schism, which have obscured our once glorious constitution; from conspiracies against the liberty of the people; and from obstacles thrown in the way of the exertion of our natural and constitutional rigts.

Good Prince, deliver us!

By your feelings as men; by your interests as members of civil society; by your duty as Christians,

O Rulers, deliver us!

In this time of tribulation—in this time of want of labour to thousands, and of unrequited labour to tens of thousands—in this time of sudden death from want of food,

O Rulers deliver us!

We people do beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers; and that it may please ye to rule and govern us constitutionally in the right way,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to keep yourselves in all sobriety, temperance, and honesty of life; that ye spend not extravagantly the money raised from the production of our labours, nor take for yourselves that which ye need not,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to keep your hearts in fear of opressions, and in love of justice; and that ye may evermore have affiance in our affection, rather than in the bayonets of a hired soldiery,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to be our defenders and keepers, giving us the victory over all our enemies, and redressing the grievances under which we labour,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to lessen the curse on the world unto all Bishops and Church Dignitaries; giving their superabundance to the poor clergy, and no longer taxing us for their support

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to place within the bounds of economy the expenditure of all the Royal Family

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to deprive the Lords of the Council, and all the Nobility, of all money paid out of the taxes which they have not earned,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to direct all Magistrates to give up their advanced salaries, which times no longer render necessary, and to contentt themselves with their former stipends,

We beseech ye to hear us O Rulers!

That it may please ye to bless all the people with equal representation, and to keep them safe from borough mongering factions,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye so to govern us, that unity, peace, and concord, may prevail throughout the nation; and voice of tumult & dissatisfaction be no more heard in our streets,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to give unto all people all their rights as citizens, whatever may be the mode in which their consciences may impel them to worship their Creator, and whatever the creed to which their judgments assent,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to bring into the way of truth those apostates who have erred therefrom, and have deceived us,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to strengthen then all such as do stand up for the legal and constitutional rights of the people; to comfort and help the weak-hearted, who want courage in our behalf; to raise up such as do fall; and finally to beat down corruption under our feet,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye not to tax "until the brow of labour sweats in vain;" but to succour and comfort all that are in necessity and tribulation,

We beseech ye to hear us O Rulers!

That it may please ye to show pity to all who are prisoners and captives for the people's sake, or through the oppressive expenses of the laws,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to appropriate the 200 000l. annually paid to Members of Parliament, contrary to an ancient law, as a provision for fatherless children and widows, and all that are desolate and oppressed.

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye have mercy upon us all.

We beseech ye to, hear us O Rulers!

That it may please ye to turn the hearts of our enemies, persecutors, and slanderers, by withdrawing their pensions and emoluments, that they may no longer call us a "rabble," the "swinish multitud," or "ragamuffins;" but may once more style us, "the real strength of the nation"—"the body, without which a head is useless,"

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to give and preserve to our use the kindly fruits of the earth, untaxed by men in black, whom those who wish for their instruction ought alone to support,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to abolish and destroy all sinecure places, and worthless pensions; to utterly purge and root out all wrongdoers; to throughly correct the present misrepresentation of the people, by an effectual Reform in Parliament; and otherwise to do, or cause to be done, such further and other acts and deeds as shall or may conduce to the true interest and benefit of the whole commonwealth.

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to lead and strengthen George Prince of Wales, our present Regent, in the true fear and knowledge of the principles whereon the people of this commonwealth placed their crown on the head of his ancestors, and continue it towards him; and that it may please ye, as much as in ye lie, to keep and defend him from battle and murder, and sudden death, and from fornication, and all other deadly sin,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to put on short allowance all Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, that their fleshly appetites being reduced, their

spiritual-mindedness may be thereby increased, and so that both by their preaching and living they may set it forth, and show it accordingly,

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

That it may please ye to take to yourselves true repentance, inasmuch as ye have erred from the way of your forefathers; and amend your method of governing according to our free constitution.

We beseech ye to hear us, O Rulers!

Son of George, we beseech thee to hear us.

Son of George, we beseech thee, &c.

O House of Lords, that taketh away so many tens of thousands of pounds in pensions,

Have mercy upon us.

O House of Commons, that votest away the money of the whole nation, instead of that of those only who elect you.

Have mercy upon us!

O Prince, hear us.

O Prince, hear us!

George, have mercy upon us.

George, have mercy upon us!

O House of Lords, have mercy upon us!

O House of Lords, have mercy upon us!

O House of Commons, have mercy upon us!

O House of Commons, have mercy upon us!

[*Here endeth the Litany.*]

Mr. Sheriff Desanges entered the Court while the libel was reading. Lord Ellenborough addressed himself to him, observing, that most unseasonable disturbances had taken place in the Court yesterday, and he was anxious that they should not be repeated to-day: it was the duty of the sheriff to keep order, and he was responsible for any breach of it; his lordship consequently expected that he would attend personally to see that his officers did their duty.

The Sheriff replied, that his lordship might rely upon his utmost exertions.

The case on the part of the Crown being closed,

Mr. Hone rose for the purpose of entering upon his defence: he first wished to address a few words to those who had been guilty of so indecorous an interruption of the proceedings of the Court. Nothing deserved stronger reprobation than any attempt to impede the progress of so solemn a trial. The result might consign him to a prison, and the conduct of those who had so misconducted themselves was calculated to ensure that melancholy event; under such circumstances impartial justice could not be administered. He had not expected to have laboured to [illegible] so much embarrassment [illegible] had been incre[illegible] of wh[illegible] the ju[illegible] collec[illegible] pleade[illegible] been pub[illegible] ...ow the fact was, that ...een charged for it as was war... custom of the trade: the calcu... sufficient profit in productions ...d was gained if the bookseller charged 4d. per sheet. The alleged libel was only half a sheet, and the cost of it was in proportion. As to its being addressed to the ignorant, no doubt it had fallen into the hands of many who were uninformed, but not a few were sold to persons of education and rank, to gentlemen of the bar, to magistrates, even to Ministers and to members of both houses of Parliament. Of course it did not well become him to praise his own composition; but thus much he felt called upon to assert, that the style of it was not the worst he had ever seen, nor did it seem best calculated to make an impression upon the merely vulgar and unlettered. Many men of talent and information were satisfied that the purpose with which it had been published was innocent; and he was persuaded that every man capable of judging, and who read it without prejudice, would arrive at the same conclusion. He penied (without meaning offence, either to the Court or to the Attorney General, for nothing of the kind should fall from his lips) the assertion of the Attorney-Gen. that but for the notice he (the defendant) had taken of them, the books from which he quoted many most applicable parodies would have rotted on the shelves. Some of them had been published within the last 10 years, such as the Chronicles of Westminister.—

Lord Ellenborough.—Before you proceed it may not be amiss for me to apprize you, that if you wish to show that similar applications or misapplications of texts of Scripture, or of what is usually revered by the subjects of the realm, have been made by others as well as yourself, I shall not receive it: the commission of a crime by how many persons soever, does not lessen the guilt of the individual committing it. I have stated to you my decided purpose, and you may now use your own discretion whether you will dilate further upon a point which I declare judicially is inadmisible.

Mr. Hone.—I ask your Lordship, whether you mean to send me from this place to a prison? If you do not hear me, you do that; if you will not allow me to make my defence to the jury, how can I avoid it?

Lord Ellenborough.—I tell you it shall not be given in evidence, if it fall within the description I have stated.

Mr. Hone (after a pause) I profess most seriously that I am not aware of the exact meaning of your Lordship's intimation.

Lord Ellenborough.—I have stated enough to make it intelligible.

Mr. Hone.—Not to me my Lord.

Lord Ellenborough.—I cannot help that.

Mr. Hone.—I do not know, and I declare it solemnly that I do not know, what you mean by giving in evidence; whether you mean calling witnesses who shall state the impressions on their minds as to the tendency of the publication. I shall not do that, nor shall I give what I am about to read in that way: my intention is to point them out to the jury, and to read such portions of these productions as I consider to be essential to my defence. I say essential to my defence, my Lord, for unless I do read some portions of these works, I have no defence. I beg to be understood as stating this with all deference.

Lord Ellenborough.—Go on, exercise your own discretion. I have stated the rule in intelligent and intelligible terms: use your own discretion whether you choose to conform or not.

Mr. Hone.—If your Lordship had condescended to explain your meaning, I should not have given you so much trouble. I say, that it is not clear or intelligible to me. If your decision be that I am not to read from these publications, I have no defence, and I may go with your Lordship's ipse dixit wherever you think proper to send me. (He paused for a few moments as if waiting for an answer, and then continued his address to the jury.) He insisted that many of the books from which he had read extracts were modern: it could not surely have escaped the recollection of the Attorney-General that the first authority to which he had referred yesterday was Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, published in October last, long subsequent to the date of the alleged libel: yet that contained [illegible] large portion of the Serip[illegible] complaint had [illegible] did [illegible] [illegible] produced yesterday [illegible] served in our report: to [illegible] Attorney-General had said, that the jury were empanelled to try the intention of the party publishing the parody: that was a fair statement of the question; the intention constituted the offence, or established the innocence of the accused: if the jury found that the parody was put forth without any criminal purpose, they would return a verdict of not guilty; if, on the other hand, they thought that no such design existed, they would be bound to give him an acquittal. The defendant went on to repeat less at length what had fallen from him yesterday respecting Mr. Fox's bill, by which it was settled, that the jury were to decide, not merely upon facts, but upon the whole matter in issue, upon the question of libel or no libel, governed by their opinion of the intention of the party accused. If he were not guilty of the intention, he was innocent of the libel. In this statement his lordship would correct him, if he were mistaken.

Lord Ellenborough.—You call upon me to correct you if you are in an error. If a libel have a tendency to produce an ill effect on the mind of the reader, in law, this effect it was your intention to produce. I should not have interrupted you, had you not called for my correction.

Mr. Hone.—Then all I can say, gentlemen, is, that that is his lordship's opinion.

Lord Ellenborough.—It is not merely my opinion; it is the opinion of all lawyers in all ages: publishers must be answerable for the tendency of works they put forth, and they are not to put perverse constructions on their own acts, and thus excuse themselves. If the paper have a tendency to inflame, the law says the party had an intention to inflame; if to corrupt, that he meant to corrupt. This is no new doctrine; no Judge ever held differently.

Mr. Hone.—Of course, gentlemen, it is not for me to reply upon his Lordship; but I may observe upon what fell from the Attorney General: he said, that by Mr. Fox's bill, his Lordship, if he think fit, may give his opinion to the jury upon the question of libel or not libel.

Lord Ellenborough.—The Judge wanted no such power to be given him by Mr. Fox's bill; it is incidental to his office; it is his sworn duty, and was so before Mr. Fox's bill or Mr. Fox himself existed.

Mr. Hone.—If the Court had that power before, it should seem that it was wholly unnecessary to introduce it into Mr. Fox's bill; it would be absurd in the Legislature to pretend to communicate a power which was possessed without it. Recollect, too, that that bill was drawn by a most enlightened and acute man, and it was not adopted until it had been frequently and patiently debated; and let me ask you if it is likely that a large body of intelligent men, many of them lawyers, would have suffered such unmeaning surplusage to remain on the statute-book if in truth it had been unnecessary? His Lordship, however, has declared his opinion; but let me say, that after all, it is but the opinion of one man, it is but his Lordship opinion. Of course I speak this in no offensive sense. [Some disturbance.]

Lord Ellenborough.—So I understand; but it might be as well if a little decency were preserved at the bottom of the Court. If the officers take any person into custody who makes a disturbance, let him be brought up to me, & I will reward such conduct.

Mr. Sheriff Desanges.—The first man I see laugh, after such a severe notice, shall be brought up.

Mr. Hone.—In the course of the charge, Gentlemen you will no doubt listen with due attention to his Lordship's opinion upon the intention, but that, give me leave to say, is not to be final. His Lordship presides in this Court, but not to try me. You are my judges; you are to try me, and to you I willingly submit my case; you are sworn to decide honestly the issue between me and the Crown; you are to determine upon my intention; you are to settle the difference between intention and tendency; the tendency may be bad, but was the intention so. That is the very gist of the cause the [illegible] pinch of the argument. Many acts in themselves criminal may be done with no criminal intention, a person may fire a gun at another by accident, thinking it unloaded, and if the person was unhappily killed, the individual firing the gun, having no intention to kill, is not guilty.

Lord Ellenborough.—You had better, for your own sake, be correct; it is felo[illegible] manslaughter, which is fel[illegible] ur, that you [illegible] [illegible] your Lordship. I must [illegible] ware of that. He referred to the case of a man accidentally killed by the falling off of the head of an axe; the person using the axe was not guilty of murder. He complained that he had not been indicted, but that three ex officio informations had been filed against him instead. Mr. Justice Blackstone (4 Comm. 308.) said, that they were intended in their origin to apply to offences of high and dangerous in the prevention and punishment of which a moment's delay would be fatal; and that on this account the power of immediate prosecution was given to the Crown. The Learned Judge who yesterday presided had stated, that ex officio informations were as ancient as the common law, and of this opinion was Blackstone. The oppressive use of them, however, previous to the reign of Will. III. was so deeply felt, that, before the revolution of 1688. the House of Commons having drawn up by Committee certain conditions on which the Crown was to be intrusted to the Prince of Orange; the 22d article was "that informations in the Court of King's Bench shall be taken away;" yet what had been done? Not long afterwards, in the Court of King's Bench, the question was agitated, when Sir John Holt, and the other Judges, were of opinion, that they were grounded upon the common law, & could not be shaken.

Lord Ellenborough.—If they are not taken away, what is the use of this discussion? It perhaps was discussed in Parliament, whether they ought not to be abolished; but have they been abolished? You might as well detail points agitated in some Utopian system as this—whether informations are right or not, do you not see that the law so stands?

Mr. Hone.—My Lord, I am making my defence as well as I can, under a thousand disadvantages.

Lord Ellenborough.—I only warn you of what are not important points for you; but if you think I ought to attend to them, I will do so.

Mr. Hone.—My Lord, I appeal to the jury upon it.

Lord Ellenborough.—But you cannot appeal to the jury upon matters that are not law. If you object to an information, you ought to have demurred before, and the Court then could have come to some decision: therefore you are now wasting time. I only suggest this to you for consideration; for I will hear you, however immaterial and however little good what you have to say can do you.

Mr. Hone.—Gentlemen his Lordship may desire you to dismiss from your minds what is immaterial in his charge to the jury.

Lord Ellenborough.—My charge cannot follow you through the devious ways you like to take. I dare say I shall not mention any thing you offer; at least I shall not notice a great many things, for indeed they are self-answered.

Mr. Hone continued his address, insisting [on the authority of Ralph's History of England, so frequently quoted by Mr. Fox in his work,] that treason had been committed against the people of England, in not abolishing ex officio informations when King William was seated on the Throne, and after the 22d article of the Declaration drawn up by the Commons. The chief argument stated by Blackstone was the necessity of a summary and rapid expedient in high and dangerous offences; but who could that necessity be shown in this case? Had the Attorney-General proceeded with such rapidity? On the contrary, the publication of the alleged libel ended on the 22d of February, and the information was not filed until just before the 3d of May, when the defendant was dragged into Court to plead. His Lordship had not told him then that he might demur instead of pleading.

Lord Ellenborough.—Demurring is a plea; you might have demurred to the right of the Attorney-General to bring you into Court under an ex officio information, and then the question might have been settled. I was not to advise you what to do.

Mr. Hone.—My Lord, I was dragged into Court by force and arms to plead.

Lord Ellenborough.—And they did rightly; they were warranted by law to bring you into court. I was clear that ex officio informations are part of the law of the land [illegible] have entrapped [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Lord Ellenborough.—In a common indictment for larceny it is not furnished: if it be a grievance, I applies to every case.

Mr. Hone.—And so it does; but give me leave to say, that there is a great difference between an indictment for a larceny and an information for a libel. If I pick a man's pocket the offence is clearly and specifically stated; the day, the circumstances, are mentioned; but libel is an undefined crime, and who shall say that he can be master of the matter of a complicated information because it is once read over to him.

Lord Ellenborough.—The information contained nothing but the libel, which you have admitted that you published.

Mr. Hone protested against this unfair use of his admission; he had not had one after the 22d of February. If copies had been given him he should have been ready to plead in six hours. His case in this respect and many others was not solitary. Some unhappy beings had been compelled to travel 200 miles to plead to one of these informations. Was there no law in the country to punish this offence? Could no indictment at the assizes have been preferred, where the poor wretch might have taken his trial without an information? But, forsooth, it was necessary to proceed in a summary way, without any of the ordinary formalities; and some of the victims of this tyrannical proceeding had actually been confined 9 weeks, like felons, in Chester gaol with 64lb. weight of fetters upon their ancles and limbs; was this proceeding in a summary way was this that speedy justice for which ex officio informations were designed?

Lord Ellenborough.—I take it for granted that you will prove all this.

Mr. Hone.—I will prove it.

Lord Ellenborough.—Your being able to prove it will be no warrant for me to receive the evidence; but I will allow you to prove what you assert, if your witnesses are here.

Mr. Hone—They are not here, my Lord. I did not expect to be called upon; but I can prove it.

Lord Ellenborough.—This is only wasting time: proceed to the business of your defence. I will hear very anxiously what relates to your defence, but I will not let you waste time.

Mr. Hone.—Wasting time, my Lord! I feel the grievance of which I complain; I am to be tried, now or I. When I shall have been consigned to a dungeon, your Lordship will sit as coolly on that seat as ever; you will not feel the punishment; I feel the grievance and I remember it against it. I am the injured man. I am upon my trial by the gentlemen, my jury. The defendant, after a pause of a few moments, objected to the mode in which the Attorney General could suspend ex officio informations over the heads of the King's subjects. True it was, the accused could demand a trial; but then it must be at bar, before a special jury—a situation an hundred times worse than that in which he [the defendant] was now placed. Another evil was, that a man was not tried by his peers, and sometimes not by those among whom he lived. He complained of the odium & prejudice under which he had long laboured, because the Attorney General had chosen in a speech, not upon record, to term these parodies blasphemous publications. He was about to detail some of the facts relating to the putting of this plea, when

Lord Ellinborough interposed, and observed, that every indulgence had been shown him on that occasion. Do you remember [said his lordship] that you were committed until a future day, that you might have time to plead?

Mr. Hone.—Oh, yes, my lord, I well remember that; you committed me to the King's Bench prison. I well remember the many bitter nights and days I there passed.

Mr. Topping (for the Crown) observed, that the defendant had been committed until next term, that he might have time to plead.

Lord Ellenborough.—Then you see you state false gravamina. The Court was extremely studious to give you every indulgence, and means of understanding the information.

Mr. Hone—I could not plead guilty when I knew I was not guilty.

Lord Ellenborough.—Why, you have just admitted the publication.

Mr. Hone.—But have I admitted that it is a libel?

Lord Ellenborough.—But you yourself had the libel in your possession; you published it, and you might have read it till you were tired of it, as I am.

Mr. Hone further entreated the jury to dismiss the unfair prejudice which might have been excited against him from the highest authority: for by one of the Secretaries of State, by Lord Sidmouth, night after night he had been denounced as a blasphemer and a wretch. Many of the newspapers had re-echoed the false and scandalous charge: even after the verdict of acquittal from the charge of a profane libel, yesterday some of them had ventured to repeat it. He held in his hand the Day newspaper, published a few hours ago, in which he was designated a blasphemer——

Lord Ellenborough.—Really, you are getting so far out of the case: what have I to do with the libels published against you? we are not trying that newspaper.

Mr. Hone.—I hope and firmly believe that I have an impartial jury, who will be unprejudiced by every thing they may have heard or seen in or out of Court.

Lord Ellenborough.—Why, no body can have read that newspaper you speak of.

Mr. Hone.—My Lord my lord! it is I who am upon my trial, not your lordship. I have to defend myself, not your lordship.

[Long continued acclamation, and disturbance here interrupted the proceedings of the Court. Lord Ellenborough directed one of the Sheriffs to leave the Bench, and to go to the bottom of the Court to quell the riot. When order was in some degree restored, his lordship said, "It is impossible that the officers can be doing their duty; let them bring any man before me, and I will soon put an end to this."

The Sheriff remaining on the Bench asked Mr. under sheriff Smith if he had succeeded in taking any of the offenders, and was answered in this negative.

Lord Ellenborough.—Open your eyes, and see; and stretch out your hands, and take. You must have observed some body. Mark where the noise comes from, and note the man.]

Mr. Hone continued.—The interruption could be occasioned by no friends of his: whoever disturbed the Court was his bitter enemy: his friends could not so conduct themselves, and the noise could only proceed from some designing emissaries, who were anxious that he should be taken from Court and incarcerated. He held in his hand two newspapers published this morning.

Lord Ellenborough.—I must not have the train of the newspapers produced here, unless you can apply it in some way. If you thought there was any thing in them that would prejudice the jury on your trial, you ought to have applied at the sitting of the Court upon affidavit, and it might probably have been postponed.

Mr. Hone,—But this attack was much better timed: it was introduced after I had been acquitted by one jury, and when I was about to be acquitted (as I hope) by another.

Lord Ellenborough,—Still, if you thought that the minds of the jury had been in any way poisoned, the Court would have given you an opportunity of being tried at a more impartial moment.

Mr. Hone.—It did not occur to me that that mode of proceeding was necessary. In fact, both the newspapers who have thus accuse me of blasphemy well knew the contrary, for they contain reports of the trial of yesterday, when I was acquitted even of profaneness. One of them begins thus:—"It will be seen by our Law Report."——

Lord Ellenborough—We cannot enter upon that, after I have said that you might have stated the fact in a way to deserve attention.

Mr, Hone.—I trust that I, being a publisher, shall never apply to a Court of justice to restrict a publication.

Lord Ellenborough.—But you will do well to complain if the publication be intended to corrupt the fources of justice. At a proper time I shall be glad to hear you, but do not introduce such trash into your speech.

Mr. Hone replied, that he had only heard of it five minutes before he come into Court.

The Attorney-General formally objected.

Lord Ellenborough.—If the defendant has been libelled, he may either bring an action for damages, or put the criminal law in motion: that is the proper mode, but he cannot do it now here.

Mr. Hone—God forbid that I should force the bitterest enemy I have into the Crown office! I have suffered too much there already myself. No, my lord, I would suffer the foulest imputations before I would take that step even against the man who had most deeply injured me. The defendant then commenced the line of argument adopted yesterday, referring to the authorities of Luther and Dr. Boyce, to show that the most pious men had employed parodies. After reading the parody of the Lord's Prayer by Dr. Boyce.

Lord Ellenborough asked, do you contend that the parody by Dr. Boyce is an innocent publication, or that, if he now stood where you do he might not have been prosecuted for it, though it is against the Pope?

Mr. Hone.—My Lord, he was a dignified clergyman.

Lord Ellenborough.—But that would not warrant the impiety of others. A dignified clergyman has committed forgery, but does that fact render it less a crime?

Mr. Hone added, that Martin Luther, and the Dean of Canterbury, were grave and high authorities in his favour.

Lord Ellenborough—I will tell you now the observation I shall make regarding the existence of parodies at other times however numerous unless there be something advanced to prove them to be perfectly innocent—unless something be shown as a standard of their innocence, I shall not attend to them, for they do not at all mitigate your offence.

Mr. Hone.—I perfectly understand your Lordship's intention.

Lord Ellenborough—I do not know whether these were or were not produced yesterday, but they ought not to be our fare every day.

Mr. Hone.—They were produced yesterday.

Lord Ellenborough.—I am sorry for it; that is all.

Mr. Hone lamented that his defence rendered their production indispensable.

Lord Ellenborough.—I told you early, to save trouble, that if you tendered it in evidence I should refuse it; but in an address to the jury a wider latitude of observation is allowed; therefore I shall not check you.

Mr. Hone added, that he did not mean to prove them as evidence, but only to use them as part of his defence. Had these parodies been crimes in former days, Courts both ecclesiastical & civil were not wanting to have punished them; and Sir Edward Coke and other great lawyers then living would not have passed them over with impunity. He read an extract from the Harleian Miscellany and Lord Somer's Tracts, both of which will be found in our Law Report of yesterday. When he had quoted nearly the whole of Dr. Burnet's Song in the Rev. Mark Noble's continuation of Granger, beginning

"A Dean and Prebendary
"Had once a new vagary, &c.

Lord Ellenborough interrupted him. That is such mischievous matter that I shall prohibit its being read. No person under pretence of explaining one libel shall offend the ears of public decency by the recital of such profanations. I look down two lines.—

"That all the books of Moses,
"Were nothing but supposes."

And I prohibit the remainder.

Mr. Hone.—I pledge myself that the few lines of the song I have not read have a perfectly moral tendency.

Lord Ellenborough.—I will not hear them. It would deserve severe punishment if it were a modern publication.

Mr. Hone—My Lord, it has been published over & over again of late years, and no notice taken of it.

Lord Ellenborough—I am sorry for it: mischievous people are to be found at all times.

Mr. Hone.—The Rev. Mark Noble, the author, is a clergyman, and I venture to say has no sense of the impropriety; and if a man so well instructed could forget himself, & publish what was of a mischievous tendency no man will charge that he did it with a view to bring religion into contempt.

Lord Ellenborough.—Under pretence of defending youself from one crime, you are not to commit another.

Mr. Hone.—If your Lordship will but allow me to finish the song, I will consent to be called a liar, I had almost said a blasphemer, or any other epithet however opprobrious, if your Lordship do not pronounce it perfectly innocent.

Lord Ellenborough.—You seem to attach an extraordinary value to the remainder let it be read in deference to your opinion.

Mr. Hone.—I am sure I shall have your Lordship's assent to my assertions, when I have finished.

Lord Ellenborough.—No: let it be read.

Mr. Hone read as follows,—

"Thus, in this battle royal,
"As none would take denial,
"The dame for whom they strove, Sir,
"Could neither of them love Sir,
"Since all had given offence, &c.
"She therefore slily waiting,
"Left all three fools a-prating,
"And being in a fright, Sir,
"Religion took her flight, Sir,
"And ne'er was heard of since," &c.

He then continued in nearly the same order as yesterday to refer to various parodies, &c. in Croxall's Fair Circassian, the Humourist's Magazine, Old England's Te Deum, and Grose's Olio. He also introduced a new one from a speech of Mr. Burke in 1780, on the dissolution of the Rockingham administration; on which he said, "And now I hereby commit their body to the grave, ashes to ashes, dust to dust, in certain hope and expectation of the glorious resurrection, which by its good deeds it shall surely," see &c.

He would now call their attention to a parody which was published by Mr. Reeves, some years ago, when he was at the head of a society for supporting loyalty and property against Jacobins and levellers- [See our paper of yesterday]. The Attorney-General had spoken of the small sum for which his (the defendant's publications) were sold; but Mr. Reeves's parody was published for a penny. Mr. Reeves, however, he knew not how, had greatly improved his condition since that time, and his name stood in the title-page of the book of Common Prayer, in most general use, as patentee. In that Prayer-book he had inserted a preface, dedicated to her Majesty, in which he paid her many compliments. The gentlemen would observe also, that Mr. Reeves was a lawyer; he was a barrister, and had been a commissioner of bankrupts; but he (the defendant) did not believe that when Mr. Reeves published his parody he had any conception that he was reviling religion. His intention merely was to convey an instruction by parodying the Catechism; and if he were now standing were the defendant did, he, as a lawyer, would tell them that they could not convict him; but he had never been prosecuted, and those two Books, the Parody and the Catechism, now went together. His Lordship would doubtless recollect, that one of his sons was a member of that association at the Crown and Anchor; but so ardent was the zeal of Mr. Reeves to put down levellers and reformers, that Mr. Law withdrew himself from the society. Mr. Reeves was now in a very different situation from the defendant. Mr. Reeves was a rich man, and held a situation under Government; the defendant was a poor humble shopkeeper. Would his Majesty's Attorney-General bring Mr Reeves before the Court? No! and he ought not to bring him there; for his lordship would tell them that Mr. Reeves had no intention to ridicule the Cathechism. Neither had he the defendant any such intention when he published his parody. Mr. Reeves thought that the publication of his little tract would serve his side in politics, and the defendant had merely done the same thing with the same view. Both had made use of the press, and it was the press which controlled society. It was the press which protected him (the defendant) at that moment; and so powerful was that tribunal of public opinion, that even in that Court it was felt, and injustice dared not be done the defendant that day. The defendant then quoted the sermon of Bishop Latimer, which we mentioned yesterday. In that sermon, the learned prelate had spoken of the affections and passions of men; and the defendant might turn to the Attorney-General and ask him, when those passions arose in the breast, whether he might not have considered to what end the publication of his little productions tended. Did none of us sin without forgiveness? As men standing together in society, as Christians, there should be a feeling of mercy. This prosecution was instituted against him by Administration, and those men should have the feelings of Christians. The Attorney-General, he thought, had done him an injustice, and yet he did not think him an unjust man. The poor unhappy men who were to come up to plead hereafter him, what have they done? The publication of his work might have done an injury but he was not sure that it had done so. The secret committees of both Houses, in their reports, had spoken of blasphemous publications but when we read those passages, it never entered into his mind that they alluded to his publications: he thought they referred to some productions which had really reviled the Scriptures, and brought religion into contempt. As soon as he found that his parodies were meant, when he heard that they produced impressions on the minds of some which they conceived injurious to religion, and they thought it was wrong, he immediately, though he had not published them with a wrong intention, withdrew them from circulation. He did this without any intimation whatever, either from the Attorney-General or any person connected with the Government. His lordship had perhaps heard, that his own tutor, the late Archdeacon Paley, had preached before Mr. Pitt when he was a very young man, and several learned persons at Cambridge, from the text, "Lo! here is a lad that has five loaves and two small fishes, but what are they among so many persons?" Archdeacon Paley was not a man of impiety. Many young men had received their moral education from him. He published a work, called "Moral Philosophy," which was now put into the hands of every student at the university. The allusion of this text was too strong to be mistaken; but no one had charged Archdeacon Paley with profaneness for adopting it.

Lord Ellenborough said, the defendant was mistaken on that point. There never had been any sermon from text by Dr. Paley. There was an anecdote of it, and he was sorry for it.

Mr. Hone would not venture to contradict his Lordship, and was much obliged to him for stating that there had been a story of that kind. He then, in order to show further that subjects might be parodied without any intention to ridicule them, read from the life of Gilbert Wakefield, a parody on Hamlet's soliloquy. The defendant had read a few sentences, and was proceeding when

Lord Ellenborough stopt him. It was obvious enough that this parody had nothing to do with the case. It was a parody on a play, and the jury, as sensible men, must see that it did not apply to the matter at issue.

Mr. Hone said, he knew very well his Lordship's notion of sensible men. What his Lordship meant by calling the jury sensible men was, that they would find him guilty; but his notion of their being sensible men was, that they would acquit him. His object was to show that a secular subject had been parodied without any intention to ridicule it; so a religious subject might be parodied without any such intention. He then proceeded to read the Dutch Prayer from the *Oracle* newspaper, in 1807. He stated that the *Oracle* was at that time a high ministerial paper, and he was quite sure that, if he had the files in Court of the *Morning Herald*, the *Morning Post*, and of *The Times* some years ago, he could have produced hundred of parodies on the Scriptures. After a lapse, however, of more than three hundred years, during which such parodies had been published, he was now first selected as the subject of prosecution, and he was persuaded that he was so selected merely because he entertained certain political opinions. He would now produce to them a parody, written by a gentleman who was virtually though not ostensibly one of his prosecutors, inasmuch as he was a Minister and a Member of the Cabinet Council—he meant the Right Hon. G. Canning. Why is he to be prosecuted by that gentleman for doing that which he had done himself, and for the doing of which he had not been prosecuted? He should read that parody from the *Parliamentary Reports* lately published by Mr. Robert Harding Evans. There were other reports of the proceedings in Parliament, but he gave the preference to this, because it appeared to be got up with a great deal of care, and bore the character of an authentic book. (The parody was cited by Earl Grey from the *Anti-Jacobin*, and was the same which we gave yesterday.) The *Courier* newspaper, mentioned in the first line of the parody, was then an opposition paper, but it was not so now; that is, it was not now in opposition to any thing except the rights and liberties of the people of England. Mr. Southey, who was mentioned in the parody, was now Poet Laureat; but some years ago he published a poem, called "Joan of Arc," to which were prefixed, "The Visions of the Maid of Arc;" and among the persons who were there consigned to the place of perdition was that only person in this kingdom who, by a maxim of law, "can do no wrong." On the 14th of May last, when Earl Grey introduced the parody in o his speech, he recommended that its author should be prosecuted for such a blasphemous production if it really were such. But he, the defendant, did not find that the Attorney-General had prosecuted Mr. Canning. If therefore they were to punish him, and did not punish Mr. Canning, great injustice would be done. Justice to him must be justice to Mr. Canning, and so the people of England would determine. The English Government was founded on public opinion; without that it could not exist. [The defendant then exhibited a print of Mr. Gilwray's representing the persons introduced in the parody, among whom he particularly pointed at the editor of the Courier with a French paper hanging out of his pocket, which paper, he said, afterwards proved to be a gross and abominable fabrication, and was forged for the purpose of influencing the public funds.] He next produced a parody on a play-bill, applied to sacred subjects, printed by Mr. Cooke, a very respectable man, and one of "The Society of Friends." He read this to show that a secular subject had been taken to serve a religious purpose, and repeated what he stated yesterday respecting the Rev. Rowland Hill. He then cited several old parodies at the Litany, and particularly one in Ben Jonson's works. He then proceeded to make some observations on the information that had been filed against him, and read the Litany, commenting on several passages, with

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view to show that they applied solely to the political situation of the Country, and were not intended to ridicule the Scriptures. He expressed a willingness to go through the whole of it, if the jury thought it necessary but perhaps the specimen he had read, and the comments he had made, would be sufficient.

A Juryman.—It is not necessary for you to read any further; we are satisfied.

Mr. Hone was glad on many accounts to hear the gentlemen were satisfied. He then read the information, and said he was not guilty. He remembered the view with which these parodies were made, which was merely to answer political objects. He next produced several of Mr. Gilwray's prints, and among them one called the Reconciliation, in which the Prince of Wales was made to address the King in these words: "Father, I have sinned against thee, and against Heaven, and am no more worthy to be called thy son, with the reply to it, taken from the parable of the prodigal son in the New Testament. This was a very well executed print, and he dared to say that it was in the collection of the Prince Regent himself, as he had all Mr. Gilwray's pieces. Having done this, the defendant begged to remind the Attorney-General of what he had stated yesterday respecting the Ten Commandments, and the reverential awe which ought to be entertained for them. One of these commands was, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain;" but it appeared, and he wished to state it with all respect possible, that the learned gentleman himself had very recently broken this commandment several times. On the trial of Mr. Wooler, the Attorney-General had used the following exclamations:—"In the situation I hold, God knows very unworthily." Again, "In the name of Heaven let him do it." And also, "In God's name do it" He was sure that the learned gentlemen had no intention of breaking the commandments, or degrading sacred subjects, and therefore he was morally absolved from the consequences of the impression which such irreverent appeals to the Deity might produce. The defendant absolved him from any intention of taking God's name in vain; and he wished the same construction to be put on the parodies which he had written. The Attorney-General had stated yesterday, that he was friendly to the most unbounded toleration, and he was glad to hear him say so. He had a perfect conviction that the jury would do him justice. They had heard him with great patience, and he thanked them for it. He asked them for justice, and not mercy. He wanted no mercy, because he felt he was innocent. He now placed his case in their hands, and he had no doubt they would send him home to his family, instead of sending him to the King's Bench prison. The defendant then called witnesses to prove that he stopt the publication of the parodies as soon as he heard they were disapproved of.

The Attorney-General rose to reply. He said that the consideration of this case had occupied so much time that he would endeavour to compress what he had to say into as little compass as possible. The defendant had alluded to some expressions which he supposed had fallen from him on a former occasion. In speaking of toleration, the def[illegible]d supposed that he held in equal est[illegible]on men of all professions[illegible]take: what he said [illegible], though his mode [illegible]rom the forms of [illegible]himself belonged, [illegible]rds his God, and [illegible] Christian faith, [illegible]ard. With res[illegible] was stated to [illegible]n, he admitted [illegible]me of his Ma[illegible] opinions he h[illegible] for it, a[illegible] ke[illegible] live[illegible] peri[illegible] [illegible] passed in the 4th of William[illegible] those facts, and transferring and [illegible] the power to the Attorney-General, He denied that the defendant had any ground of complaint on account of the delay, which had, in fact, arisen from a desire to show all reasonable indulgence. It was for them to consider whether this were a libel, and whether the intention of the publisher was to produce those consequences which must result from it. The defendant had occupied a considerable portion of their time in stating that at different period of our history, parodies had been published on the Scriptures. This fact, however to be lamented, afforded no justification; many of those parodies which he had read to-day, were profane, were impious, were libellous. Without meaning to detract from the debt of gratitude owing to Martin Luther, he must say that he had profaned the Holy Writ. The same might be said of Dr. Boyce. And as to the other parodies of later times, by whomsoever written, they were profane and being profane, were the subject of prosecution. The Scriptures should be looked upon with a sacred eye, and never be used for secular purposes. Equally objectionable would it be to apply obscene tunes to the Psalms of David or even the Hymns of Dr. Watts. But these prints had as little to do with the case at the prints which the defendant had exhibited. He (the Attorney-General) had selected the defendant for prosecution, because he had taken the lead in these recent parodies. The defendant asserted, that he did not mean to do wrong, but we must judge by the actions of men; and what he charged was, that no man could read this work without seeing that it must lessen that sacred regard and reverence which every Christian owed to the public service of the church. If any man were to parody the prayers of any of the sectaries of the church, supposing them to be consistent with Christian worship, he would commit an offence against religion. If the doctrines urged by the defendant to-day were to be established in a Court of Justice, it would produce such an inundation of blasphemous publications as nothing perhaps could check. He saw from the title page, that the defendant had published several tracts of a similar nature, which were to be had at his shop, in order, no doubt, that there might be a collection of parodies like those which he had read to day. He should to the last hour of his life declare, that he should not have been fit, nor ought he to have been suffered to have retained his situation a moment longer as the Law-officer of the public, if he had not followed up these prosecutions. He called himself the Law-officer of the public, because he stood there as counsel and prosecutor for the sake of preserving reverence and awe for religion and the sacred name of the Church. Take, said the Attorney General to the jury, this Prayer-book and this pamphlet, compare them together, and I have no doubt you will say that the latter was intended to bring the former into contempt.

Lord Ellenborough then proceeded to charge the jury. They would recollect the evidence they had heard on the part of the defendant, that he had stopped the circulation of this work on the 27th of February; but when he told them this, it was no matter of consideration on the question of "guilty or not guilty." Every man might endeavour to do away his offence by a sort of reparation; he had, however, had the painful duty of sitting, when the crime of forgery was brought before him, in cases where the money had been sent back; but so little had this been attended to that the several penalties of the law had been enforced. The fact which the defendant had proved could only have effect in mitigation of punishment. The information charges that this was an impious and profane libel, it was a libel on one of the most beautiful compositions that ever came from the hands of men: it was a part of the ritual even before the Protestant form of worship was established; and to bring this into ridicule, to endeavour to write down the Litany, was impious and profane. It was said that there was no such intention, but the law considered that every man intends that which he has done. The smallness of the price for which these works were sold only accelerated the sale, and increased the danger. One offence could not be justified by another: on the contrary, it was an aggrvation to say, that persons had done so before, and thence to add to the number of offenders. Amongst all the parodies which the defendant had read, he could not find any that bore any proportion to the enormity of the present. The Litany and all the forms of prayer were in our statute-books, as much as the law of inheritance, which gives to a son the estate of his father. Lord Hale, venerable as well for the sanctity of his character as for the profundity of his learning, had declared, as the Attorney-General had told them, that Christianity was part of the common law of the land. If this publication were not to ridicule religion, let them take in with them and see what other purpose it could answer. To raise a laugh—(a laugh at whom? if it were not at religion.) The last passage in the work seemed to be the worst; for there, instead of the solemn and impressive words. "May the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost be with you all evermore," it said, "May the grace of our Lord George, and the love of Louis XVIII., and the fellowship of the Pope be with you evermore." The defendant had adverted to many grievances that did not exist. The righ of filing informations *ex officio* was expressly saved to the Attorney-General by the statute of William. And as to granting copies of the information, in what instance had such copies ever been granted to any subject of the realm? Did the defendant wish a particular law for himself? He said he was ignorant of the charge to which he had [illegible]t! Did he not [illegible] what [illegible] Was it [illegible]ce? It [illegible]fendant [illegible]ublish[illegible] [illegible]f Mart[illegible] [illegible]e times [illegible]nance [illegible] sac[illegible] [illegible] th[illegible] [illegible]e con[illegible] defen[illegible] [illegible] He would de[illegible] opinion, as he was required by [illegible]rliament to do; and under the authority of that act, and still more in obedience to his conscience and his God, he pronounced this to be a most impious and profane lible. Believing and hoping that they (the jury) were Christians, he had not any doubt but that they would be of the same opinion. (His lordship, who appeared much oppressed with indisposition during the latter part of the trial, delivered his charge in so faint a tone, that it was scarcely audible beyond the Bench.)

The jury then, at a quarter past 6, retired; at 8 they returned, and their names having been called over, the foreman, in steady voice, pronounced a verdict of Not Guilty.

The Court was exceedingly crowded, and as soon as the decision was heard, loud and reiterated shouts of applause ensued. His Lordship called upon the Sheriffs to preserve order, but the expression of feeling was so universal, that all interposition was impossible. The crowd then left the Court, and mixing with the multitude in the hall, and in the passages, communicated their feelings with their news, and the shouts were repeated. Before his Lordship left the Court he asked the Attorney-General what case he would take next. The Attorney-General replied, that he would take that next which stood next in order. This we understood to be another information against Mr. Hone for the Sinecurist's Creed.

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